THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR — LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897. — 12 PAGES 1 CENT

THE W. C. T. U.

SHOULD READ OF THE GREAT WORLD'S CONVENTION IN TOMORROW'S SUN WITH PORTRAITS OF LEADING WOMEN. BAB WRITES ENTERTAININGLY ON THE FADS OF FASHION. BUY THE SUN.

BOWLERS' PAGE.

TOMORROW'S SUN WILL CONTAIN A PAGE DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO BOWLING NEWS AND OTHER SPORTING NEWS, INCLUDING JIM CORBETT'S EXPERIENCES AS A BALL PLAYER.

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

Threatening weather, favorable to showers, prevail in the northeast. This will pass to the eastward, with fair, cooler weather. The fair weather in New England will last through Saturday and probably Sunday, with rising temperature. Cool northeast winds, shifting to southerly, by Saturday afternoon or Sunday.

ALMANAC, FRIDAY, OCT. 8.
Sun rises 5:50; sets, 5:13.
Length of day—11 h. 23 m.
High water—9:23 a. m.; 9:58 p. m.
Moon sets—8:43 a. m.

EARLY CAUCUSES

Democratic City Takes the Sun's Advice.

DATE FIXED FOR NOVEMBER 4TH.

This Shall Insure Nomination of Best Man.

The Sun's agitation for early caucuses was sustained last night by the democratic city committee which fixed the date for the mayoralty caucuses for November 4, at the usual hour in the democratic wards, beginning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting was an executive one and while comparatively harmonious, was not without a few warm discussions.

The bone of contention was the date of the mayoralty caucuses, Mr. Pearson favoring early caucuses and Mr. Cummings wishing later ones. But the clans were by no means unanimous.

Chairman J. J. Hennessey called to order with 60 members present and intruders withdrew.

After much discussion the date of the caucuses was fixed for November 4, the strongly democratic wards to open at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the others at 6 and 7 o'clock. Just before the matter was decided, Edward D. McVey, Esq., a strong Pearson man, entered and surprised all by making a fight against early caucuses.

The rules were read, section by section at the meeting and were adopted. The meeting closed shortly before 10 o'clock.

CONG. KNOX

ADDRESSED WAUHATCHIE COMMAND, VETERANS' UNION, LAST NIGHT.

Wauhatchie Command, Union Veterans' Union, held a campfire last night and entertained Gordon Forrest Command of Malden, General Burnside Command of Haverhill, and the George Bowers Command and Molly Stark Union, Women's Union Relief Union.

Congressman Knox was present and delivered a lengthy address.

The entertainment provided was one of the pleasing features of the evening and the selections given after each speech did much to give a variety to the program. Miss Daisy Ripley arranged the entertainment and those who assisted her in carrying it out were Miss Clara Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Bearce.

Col. John Lyons, commander of the Nashua union, told entertaining stories and Gen. Wentworth, first department commander of the Massachusetts department, U. V. U., spoke briefly and in a reminiscent vein.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned wishes to return her sincere thanks to the Sisters of St. John's hospital, to the members of the Police Department, and to all those who endeavored to console her in her recent bereavement when her husband, P. Henry Brady, passed from this life; to each all she returns her sincere thanks and will ever remember their kindness.

—Mrs. P. H. Brady.

Three fine horses will be sold at Keyes' auction Saturday at 11 o'clock from the estate of Alexander Hart of Newburyport. One black mare, weighing 1200 pounds, one black road horse, weighs 1000 pounds, very stylish, one bay mare can trot a mile in 2.40.

The New Fast Steamship. **CANADA** 3000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.

Steerage Passage $25.50.

Make all enquiries of

J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

FRUIT JARS. We have Mason and Lightning Jars in all sizes. Order them now as they are going fast. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 610-3.

BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

LOST—BETWEEN LOWELL AND WESTford Center a gray square shawl. Finder please leave at 43 Hamilton Corp. and be rewarded. Howditch street, Mrs. C. F. Adams.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

HON. GEORGE E. PUTNAM.

REPUB'S. CONVENE

Hon. George E. Putnam Again Nominated

FOR SENATOR IN ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Butler Ames and Mr. Farmer for Representatives.

Senator George E. Putnam was unanimously nominated by the delegates to the seventh senatorial district convention last night. The meeting was held in republican headquarters with Joseph E. Miller president and Harry E. Murray was chosen secretary.

Clarence W. Dana, Kenneth J. Mackenzie and J. P. Varnum were appointed a committee on credentials, and reported 29 delegates present, from seven wards of Lowell, from Chelmsford and Dracut.

On motion of Mr. Dana the nomination of Senator Putnam was made by acclamation, the secretary casting one ballot for him.

George L. Fowler was re-elected a member of the state central committee.

A communication was received from the committee, asking for a uniform system of electing district committees throughout the state, since by the present arrangement the state committee has an incomplete record of the names.

George L. Fowler said that last year some of the presentative committees were not even reported to the local headquarters.

It was voted, after minor discussion, of the subject, to have each ward and town represented on the committee.

Senator Putnam was then invited to take the platform and received a great greeting.

He said it was pleasant, after 10 years' of service in various offices, to be re-nominated without opposition or criticism. He did not think that there was any opposition to the party in the state, or that any business man in Lowell is willing again to place the democratic party in power in Washington. He was a believer in two political parties, for as a member of the committee on cities, he had found that there was as much trouble in the cities having one party, as in those politically divided.

"I hope that you will go to the caucuses," he concluded and nominate the man you want for Mayor. The election will be the most important for 10 years and the man who is nominated should receive your support."

The following district committee was elected: A. J. Coburn, Dracut; Chas. E. Bartlett, Chelmsford; ward one, Clarence W. Dana; ward three Joseph Miller; ward four, Charles Runels; ward six, Laforest Beals; ward seven, Samuel E. Snow; ward eight, Edwin W. Lachance.

The convention then adjourned. Mr. Miller was later elected chairman of the committee, with Mr. Beals as secretary.

27th DISTRICT.

The honors that Butler Ames won in the ward nine caucus were accorded him by the republican representative convention yesterday afternoon.

Chairman Frank W. Howe of the district committee called to order and on motion of George E. Poore of ward five, Major Stott of ward nine was chosen temporary chairman of the convention.

On motion of Arthur S. Coburn of ward nine Sidney A. Bull of Billerica was chosen temporary secretary.

The credential committee reported 43 delegates present.

The temporary organization was then made permanent on motion of Delegate Blaisdell of Tewksbury, after which F. W. Howe of ward nine placed in nomination Butler Ames of ward nine as one of the district candidates for representive. Mr. Ames was unanimously elected.

Mr. Blaisdell of Tewksbury then placed in nomination Frank H. Farmer of Tewksbury, and Mr. Farmer was also unanimously chosen as the second candidate of the district.

The following district committee was chosen: Ward nine, Frank W. Howe and William Myers; ward five George W. Poore and William N. Waller; Billerica, Sidney A. Bull and Richard T. Perry; Dracut, D. N. Cluff and Charles E. Jones; Wilmington, Milton T. Holt and A. Eames; Tewksbury, M. A. Pattee and A. C. Blaisdell; North Reading, George A. Putnam and Frank Parker; Carlisle, D. W. Robbins and Warren B. Chamberlain; Burlington, F. S. Marion and E. D. Bennett.

The convention then adjourned.

The entire program moves with a smoothness not common when amateur talent is used and it is safe to say that the equal of "Tableaux Phantasma" has never before been seen in this city. It must be seen to be fully appreciated. —Syracuse Evening Mail.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WM. HOGAN ESQ.

Honored by Court Wamesit, F. of A.

RECEPTION TENDERED HIM AS SUPREME SECRETARY.

His Picture Presented to the Court.

Court Wamesit, Foresters of America, tendered to Supreme Recording Secretary Wm. A. Hogan a fine reception last night.

And in return received an elegant portrait of Mr. Hogan which will have a position in Foresters' hall.

John E. Maguire delivered the opening address and Chief Ranger Thomas J. McDermott extended a welcome to all.

Financial Secretary William J. Reardon said in the course of his remarks: "Mr. Hogan has been remarkably successful in Forestry and I feel that he has recently reached a position which is but a stepping stone to that of Supreme Ranger. It gives me much honor as well as pleasure, to present this picture of Mr. Hogan to Court Wamesit, and I hope it will occupy a position next to that of Past Supreme Chief Ranger Lawrence J. Smith.

After refreshments were served Supreme Recording Secretary, Wm. A. Hogan, was called upon. He said: "I appreciate the honor done me tonight and enjoy it more because of the fact that I had no knowledge of what was to take place. Six years ago, when I joined Court Wamesit I had no idea of holding office. I simply became a member because I believed in its principles. After holding the office of treasurer, I became chief ranger and I thank you tonight, as I thanked you then, for your co-operation during my term of service.

"When I went to Denver I had no intention of becoming a candidate but upon the defeat of L. J. Smith the Massachusetts Foresters decided that they wanted the supreme recording secretary and I was nominated. If there was such a place for a Massachusetts man I thought it should come to Lowell and my name, accordingly, was used."

A social time followed.

2 O'CLOCK

WANT MORE TIME

Fay Bros. Not Pushing Their Libel Case

AGAINST THE SUN — BUT IT MUST COME

Or Else be Abandoned Altogether.

At the opening of the Superior court this morning Lawyer William H. Bent, counsel for Fay Bros. & Hosford in their case for alleged libel against The Sun, asked Judge Lilley to continue the case until the next term.

He claimed that owing to previous continuances the case had gone along until business complications had arisen that took his plaintiffs to Portland, Me., and New York city, looking after their theatrical interests and he could not try the case as it should be tried, in their absence.

Lawyer John J. Hogan, counsel for John H. Harrington, the defendant, asked that the continuance be not allowed and requested that the court order the case to be tried during this term. Mr. Hogan explained that Mr. Fay had brought the case and had had it put on the trial list for this term. As a result his client had gone to the trouble of preparing himself to meet it and now that he was ready the case should be brought. Moreover, he said that the attachment in the amount of $15,000 upon Mr. Harrington's property was a detriment to him in business and he should be given an opportunity to remove it as soon as possible.

Judge Lilley said that he would hand down an order bearing on the case during the day.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Prosperity Circle, Companions of the Forest, will have a complimentary entertainment for members and friends at their next monthly meeting, the 18th inst. The delegates to the national convention will also give a report of their experiences at the covention in Baltimore.

At the regular meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lowell Reform club in Columbia hall last night Miss McNabb, E. N. Bowers and George Farrow were appointed a committee to arrange for a social next Thursday.

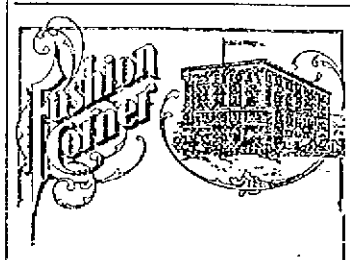
Centralville lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, had a supper and entertainment in Odd Fellows' hall last night. The program was as follows: Piano solos by Walter Mason; readings by Miss Lillian Dodge; songs by William Baker Baker; songs by Miss Edith Nevers.

TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

The Talbot Clothing company is making a special announcement of a great special sale and if you have any idea of purchasing clothing, this is the time and place to trade. Read the ad in today's paper and then you will know what to do. Talbot's house is up-to-date, the goods are the best, and the prices the lowest.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

E. B. Brady & Co., the popular tailors are doing a very large business this season, and it is no wonder when you compare the quality of their work and their prices with any of the other merchants. The story is easily explained, as you can get a high grade suiting made up in an up-to-date style, at about the price you have to pay other tailors. Just call at 42 Central street, E. B. Brady's. It costs nothing to examine the goods and get prices and you will be easily convinced that you can save money by dealing there.



Young Man

If you are interested in Clothing for this fall, either a Suit or Overcoat, we will be pleased to show you our line. We have established ourselves as the fashion corner for young men's stylish Clothing. We show more sensible novelties than can be seen in all the other stores of the city.

This season we call attention to the hard finish of our garments—especially the collar—generally the weakness in the ready-to-wear. In the garments we are showing this weakness has been overcome. The collars are filled and padded by hand which results in a perfect fit on the shoulders and neck, and the garments are bound to keep their shape. The prices are the same as you pay for ordinary ready-made.

Opp. City Hall. Merrimack Clothing Company.

MISS SENORITA CISNEROS.

The Fair Young Cuban Heroine who Escaped from Prison in Havana Last Night while the Guards were Asleep.

HOUSE WARMING

By Lowell Council Royal Arcanum.

IN NEW QUARTERS IN ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Addresses by Members of the Order.

Lowell Council, Royal Arcanum, held a very enjoyable house warming, as it were, last evening, in its new quarters in the Odd Fellows' building on Middlesex street, the entertainment taking the form of a banquet and smoke talk.

Though the hall is large, there was no room to spare when the exercises began, as visitors from all the councils in the city were in attendance. Among the prominent Arcanumites were Past Grand Regent David, Deputy Grand Regent T. J. Morey of Haverhill, and about 20 past regents, this being the largest assemblage of past regents that has been seen here for some time.

The regular business preceded the festivities, and at it Albert E. Bowers was put astride the royal bumper. The degree work was a pretty exhibition. At the conclusion of the business meeting all repaired to the banquet hall above, where a sumptuous spread was served under the direction of a committee. The hall was tastefully decorated.

When the viands had been disposed of to the satisfaction of all, the gentlemen returned to the lodge hall where cigars were lighted and the post-prandial exercises were begun.

Regent Thompson acted as toastmaster and he introduced the Arcanum quartet, Dr. Rix, Robert Leatham, Ed. Wurt and Harry Stocks.

Regent Thompson expressed his pleasure at the large attendance and stated that the changing of halls augured well for the future of the society and he hoped that in a few years an increased membership would make it necessary for the council to again seek larger quarters.

District Deputy Grand Regent T. J. Morey of Haverhill was then introduced. He said in part: "I don't know whether to attribute the many people present to my coming among you or your handsome new quarters. I feel it an honor to be the district deputy of an order having 190,000 members, 18,000 of them in this state. Your degree work ought to be long remembered. I hope that we shall carry out the attributes of our order as exemplified tonight in the work of the council. We have attained great honors in the past 20 years While other orders have gone to the wall, the Royal Arcanum is in the front rank.

After a selection by the quartet, Past Grand Regent W. P. Burbank was called upon and said he had entered the hall as the senior past grand of the council, which made him feel rather old. Though not so active a worker as he had been in time past, he was still interested in the order. He had learned a new mystery of the order during the evening in learning something about the base ball game tha the Lowell council played with some unknown council.

Speaking more seriously, he said that the Royal Arcanum was what its members made it and that the order was safe, not only for today, but for tomorrow.

John J. Hogan of Industry Council said in part: "I joined the Royal Arcanum last November and since then I have filled all the chairs of the order, and am now a district deputy. I have had greatness thrust upon me, but like Washington and other great men, I suppose that I must discharge the duties of my office. I am very much pleased with the order and my council wishes to return thanks for the courtesies received from you. We are an infant council, but we are rapidly coming up to the standard."

John S. Chandler, who was a worker in securing new quarters said that the step forward thus attained would be beneficial to all the councils in the city. He believed that it would increase the attendance of the members.

Z. Winn Sturtevant gave a humorous account of a base ball game in which there were eight "bum" players on his team and Edward Leighton replied for the bowlers, on the recommendation of "Windy" that he was a "high roller."

Past Grand E. E. Maynard for Highland Council said that when a man began to talk Royal Arcanum he was there every time.

It was after 11 o'clock when the lights were turned out.

BROKE HIS ANKLE.

Richard Welch, an old man and a slater by trade, while at work on the Highland club house this morning, fell from a staging at a distance of about 20 feet, and fractured his ankle. His head was badly bruised and his shoulder bone was dislocated, but it was snapped back into place. It is thought he was seized with a dizzy spell and fell backwards.

WHO IS ATKINSON.

The Boston Record says: "William Atkinson came down from Lowell recently on a visit to Boston. He complained yesterday to Capt. Cain that 'the wheels of the cars are saying bad things to me.' William's complaint against monopoly would no doubt have appeared to the specialists to be sound; but under the circumstances he was locked up to await an examination as to his sanity.

"He was born in Liverpool and had been married, but learned that matrimony was a failure. He has no idea where his wife is. The unfortunate was dressed in shabby clothing and admitted that he 'had been drinking for two weeks, but had nothing yesterday.'"

First class printing done at this office.

A PRETTY

little middy suit for a little boy under 8 years comes with dark blue jacket and trousers and a cute little red vest.

The price — $2.00, helps make it attractive.

There are all good sorts of clothes here for boys, little and big, made in the best ways imaginable.

Boys' suits, double breasted, sack coat, short trousers, ages from 8 years to 16, for $1.25. The same of all wool cheviots, trousers with double seat and knees, hold-fast buttons, $1.50 and so on up to $10.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

The down town stores will be open for business tonight and every Friday night during the busy season.

The gents' furnishing department of the different stores show some pretty styles in neckwear.

John Gleason of Pawtucketville is employed on a large plumbing job in one of the hotels at the White Mountains.

Money Deposited

On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank.

Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 6 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue

Chas. J. Glidden, President.
William F. Hills, Cashier.

THE SAFEST PLACE

For you to buy clothes is where they guarantee their goods.

YOUR MONEY BACK

Here if you want it, puts trading with us on a sure footing. We not only pay back money, but we sell Men's All Wool Winter Suits cheaper than they've ever been sold in Lowell.

What do you think of

75 MEN'S HEAVY WEIGHT ALL WOOL WINTER SUITS, worth eight dollars, for **$4.95.**

The same goods in Young Men's sizes, **$4.50 a Suit.**

100 MEN'S BLACK CLAY WORSTED SUITS sacks and frocks usually sell for eight and ten dollars, for **$6.00 a Suit.**

1000 BRAND NEW, NEAT, STYLISH WINTER WEIGHT SUITS, made from the most fashionable Cheviots, Fancy Cassimores, Fancy Cheviots, Fancy and Plain Black Clay Worsteds, Fancy Clay Weave Worsteds, single and double breasted Sacks, for **$5.95, $6.95, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $12.00 a Suit.**

We've got them in greater variety than they've ever been shown in Lowell, and no house in the country can touch us on prices.

Our Suit business has been immense this fall, and these are the prices that are trademakers.

PUTNAM & SON,

166 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

LEUTGERT'S DEFENSE WEAK

Evidence of Two of His Witnesses Proved False.

A Young Woman Proved a Liar—Disregard for the Truth by the Prisoner's Partner.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—One more day of evidence and the finish of the Luetgert murder trial will be in sight. The state announced yesterday that it had but few more witnesses, and that it would get through with them without much delay today. An adjournment will then be taken until Monday, when the defense will offer a small amount of sur-rebuttal, and the way will be clear for the arguments of the attorneys, which will take about one week.

It was a bad day for the defense. The evidence of two of their chief witnesses was almost destroyed. Mary Slemmering's evidence was torn to tatters. Members of the grand jury which indicted Luetgert testified to admissions the young woman had made before that body as to her relations with Luetgert until Judge Tuthill tired of it. Finally his honor said: "I will hear no more grand jurors. Their evidence is but a repetition. It seems to me that the principle upon which they are being questioned has been thoroughly covered."

Police Matron McMahon was placed upon the stand to deny Mary Slemmering's story that she had been subjected to humiliating treatment when she was placed under arrest and brought to the station. Matron McMahon declared it was untrue that the young woman was despoiled of all her clothing in her cell as she had stated, and that a policeman had stood guard at her cell door while she was without raiment.

Then came a herd of witnesses to impeach Luetgert's business partner. Mr. Charles sat in the courtroom and listened to his reputation assailed right and left. Alexander J. Sweeney, Philip Heitz, William Spanka and others, who had sustained business relations with Charles at the Fulton market, declared that they knew Charles' reputation for truth and veracity was bad. They told of business transactions they had with Charles in which they got the worst of the bargain through wilfull deception and a disregard for the truth on the part of Charles.

Abraham Selig, who bought the grocery department of Luetgert's sausage factory, testified that he found 169 boxes of soap in the store, and that much of it was "scrub soap." This was brought out to show that Luetgert did not need to make soap with which to clean the big sausage factory.

A TYPHOID TEST

Adopted by the Local Board of Health.

IT IS A SIMPLE AND POSITIVE TEST.

Placed at the Disposal of Physicians.

The Board of Health has adopted the Widal test for the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

It is a positive test that has been demonstrated during the past two or three months.

At that time Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, chairman of the Board of Health, Dr. C. L. Fox, bacteriologist, and Dr. T. B. Smith, city physician, started to make tests, and the results in every case were so satisfactory so far as positiveness is concerned that Dr. Harrington brought the test to the attention of the Board of Health at its last meeting and it was adopted.

It is now at the disposal of the physicians of Lowell.

The Board of Health does not want to doubt the diagnosis the doctors now conduct for typhoid, but it wants to offer them the same opportunity they now have to test diphtheria and consumption.

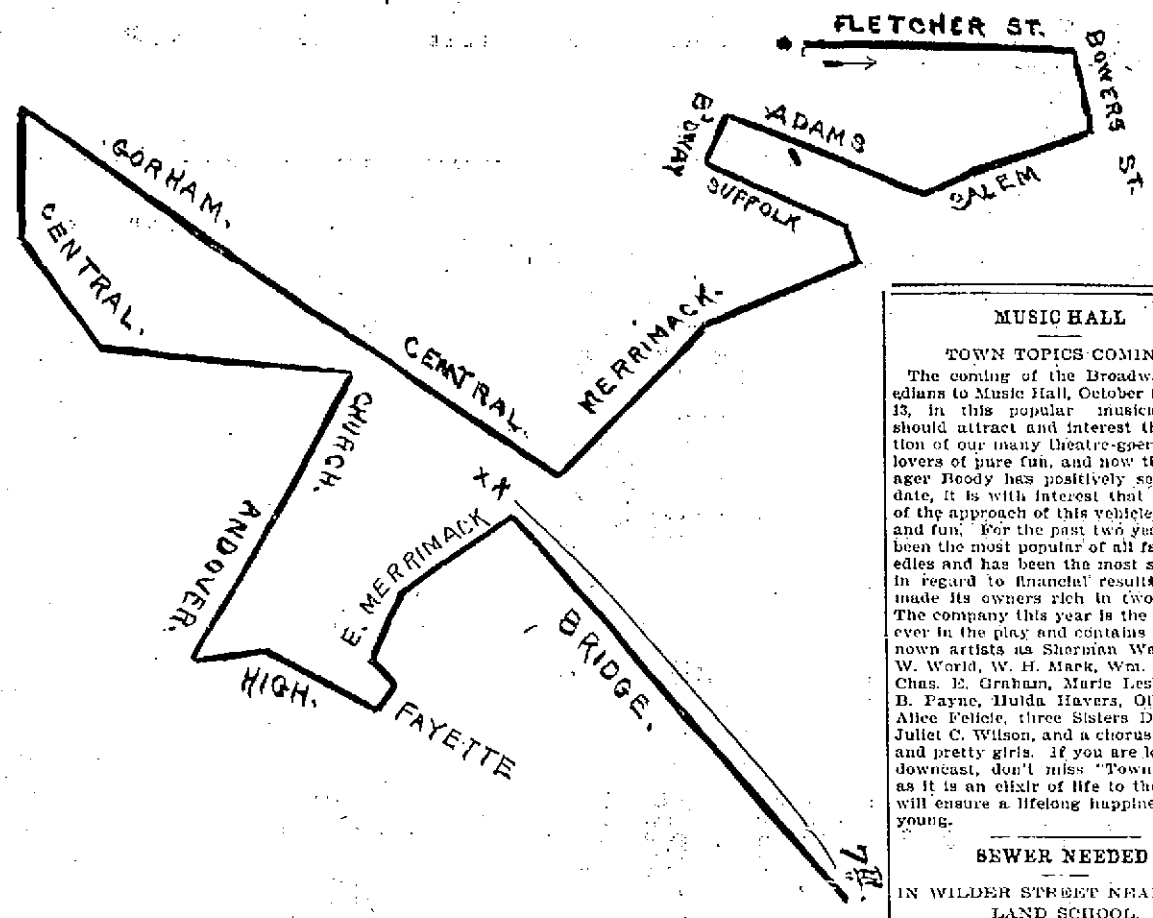
The test is very simple and costs nothing at all. The attending physician thoroughly cleanses the finger of the patient and by pricking the finger with a clean needle obtains a few drops of blood. This blood is allowed to dry on a glass slide provided by the Board of Health, and then forwarded to the office of the bacteriologist. The test is made there and occupies about ten minutes, sometimes less than that. The time required depends altogether on the advancement of the disease. If the patient is in the early stages of it, more time is required than if he was more advanced. At the bacteriologist's office a solution is made of these few drops of blood. This solution is added to a solution of typhoid bacillus which is kept in tubes in the office, and that practically completes the test. If it is a case of real typhoid the addition of the solution of the blood will cause the bacilli, which are always scattered and jumping about, to stand still and then clump together.

If the blood is that of a healthy person or of a person afflicted with any other sickness, though it may resemble typhoid the solution of blood will have no effect on the bacilli.

The test is true every time, as was proved by the experiments conducted by the three doctors mentioned. They used the test in cases at St. John's hospital and the General hospital and it never failed.

Dr. Harrington has prepared a letter which will be sent to every physician in the city. It informs them of the test and requests their co-operation in applying it to every case, real or suspected, so that the city may not be credited with typhoid cases, which are not typhoid, but only bear some resemblance to it. This gives the physicians of Lowell the same privileges enjoyed by those of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, where the test has been adopted. Lowell is the first city in the state to adopt it as it was the first city in the state to adopt the test.

The city is credited with more typhoid cases than any city of its size in the country and it may be that some of the cases for which it is given credit are not really typhoid fever. A city with a poor record for health will not attract people to become residents and so it can be seen that the action of the Board is for the interest of the people.



Line of March for the Mathews' Parade Tomorrow Afternoon.

Form on Fletcher street at North common; march to Salem, to Adams, to Broadway, to Suffolk, to Merrimack, to Central, to Gorham, to Central, to Church, to Andover, to High, to Fayette, to East Merrimack, to Bridge, as far as Seventh street; countermarch to Bridge to Merrimack square, where the line will be reviewed by the chief marshal. At city hall, Mayor Courtney and members of the city government will review the parade.

THE TIME OF PARADE.

Chief Marshal Walter V. Hickey has informed The Sun that it will require about two hours' time to go over the route. He wants to start the line moving at 2.30 and on the assumption that the parade will be made on time, he believes the parade will pass the following points at the time stated: Leave the North common at 2.30; Corner Salem and Adams, 2.40; corner Suffolk and Merrimack, 3 o'clock; corner Merrimack and Central, 3.15; Towers' Corner, 3.23; Davis' square, 3.28; corner Central and Church, 3.50; corner High and Andover, 3.65; corner Fayette and East Merrimack, 4.03; Merrimack square, 4.08; corner Bridge and Seventh, 4.20; Merrimack square, where the review will take place, 4.35.

MUSIC HALL

TOWN TOPICS COMING.

The coming of the Broadway Comedians to Music Hall, October 11, 12 and 13, in this popular musical farce should attract and interest the attention of our many theatre-goers and all lovers of pure fun, and now that Manager Boody has positively settled the date, it is with interest that we write of the approach of this vehicle of music and fun. For the past two years it has been the most popular of all farce comedies and has been the most successful in regard to financial results. It has made its owners rich in two seasons. The company this year is the strongest ever in the play and contains such well nown artists as Sherman Wade, John W. World, W. H. Mark, Wm. S. Keller, Chas. E. Graham, Marie Leslie, Ethel B. Payne, Hulda Havers, Ollie Hood, Alice Felicie, three Sisters Donaldson, Juliet C. Wilson, and a chorus of young and pretty girls. If you are lonely and downcast, don't miss "Town Topics," as it is an elixir of life to the old and will ensure a lifelong happiness to the young.

SEWER NEEDED

IN WILDER STREET NEAR HIGHLAND SCHOOL.

The board of health and the school board will present a joint petition to the city council, asking that a sewer be laid in Wilder street. It is believed this sewer is needed to accommodate houses near the Highland school. When the test of the heating and ventilating system of the school was made Wednesday, everything pertaining to the system was found perfect. It was proven that there is a change of air every eight minutes in every room. This was done by exploding gun powder in the basement near the cold air duct. Immediately the school rooms were filled with smoke, which was carried out in eight minutes. In making the test of the plumbing, the opening of the vent pipe at the roof was plugged and then five bottles of peppermint was poured in and no odor was detected in any room.

The season of game dinners and suppers has come again and once more you hail with delight the fat and luscious partridge, quail, coon and 'possum, as they make their annual appearance in the market windows. Tommy Hill has started his annual game dinners at the Waverley, and the game supper parties will soon begin, and when they do, be game and attend these dead game affairs.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The three Naumkeag cotton mills at Salem, Mass., which have been running on short time since July, began on a full time schedule yesterday.

J. A. Prescott of Foxboro, Mass., with a Boston office on Devonshire street, was robbed of $1200 in checks and $400 in bills in the exhibition hall at the Brockton fair.

Charles Brown of Haverhill, Mass., fell down a flight of stairs at Lynn last night and fractured his skull. He was removed to the hospital and it is thought he will die.

Twelve buildings, comprising the business portion of the pretty little village of St. Elmo, at the foot of Lookout mountain, Tenn., were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The total loss is about $12,000.

The police board of New Orleans, by a vote of 3 to 2, deferred action on Chief of Police Guster's resignation, leaving him still in power. The mayor had three supporters in his effort to displace Chief Guster until Wednesday night, when one of the police commissioners changed his vote.

The Southern Railway company has extended an invitation to the New England Cotton Manufacturers association to visit the cotton mill centres of the South located along its system of railroad, and it is expected that a large number of the members of the association will accept. About 250 mills are located on the line.

SEVERE WELTS ON HER FACE.

New York, Oct. 8.—Jennie Russell, 30 years old, a discharged employe in the dressmaking department of the Wanamaker store, horsewhipped Margaret Donovan, a forelady of the department, in front of the store yesterday afternoon. Miss Russell charged that Miss Donovan had caused her discharge; hence the whipping. The Russell woman was arrested. Miss Donovan has several severe welts on her face and shoulders.

KILLED BY BLOCK OF GRANITE

Rockland, Me., Oct. 8.—At Bald Island yesterday William McKay of Quincy, Mass., was instantly killed by the falling of a block of granite weighing about 40 tons. Mr. McKay was working at the bottom of the quarry and the granite which struck him fell about 20 feet. He was badly crushed, and it took the workmen over an hour to get him out from under the stone.

JOHN BULL AND BIMETALLISM.

London, Oct. 8.—The predictions made on Saturday last to the effect that Great Britain's answer to the bimetallic proposals would be delayed have been confirmed. Arrangements have now been made to hold informal conferences between the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and other British officials on the one side and the United States monetary commissioners and Colonel John Hay, the United States ambassador, on the other side, for the purpose of securing a more definite understanding as to what the United States and France expect. Consequently, the British government will be unable to fulfill the promise of the chancellor of the exchequer to give the United States commissioners a reply during the present month, and the delay will possibly last some weeks.

A PURE JUDICIARY.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Republicans of New York county met last night and nominated county officers. These candidates were nominated: For judges of the supreme court, Charles H. Van Brunt and Thomas Allison; for judges of the city court, Elisha K. Camp and Henry C. Botty; for sheriff, Thomas L. Hamilton; for county clerk, General James R. O'Beirne; for register, General George H. Van Schaack; for district attorney, William K. Olcott.

The first of the nominations, that of Judge Van Brunt, to be his own successor, was made by O. I. Wise. He said that although Judge Van Brunt was a Democrat, the Republican party proposed to adhere to its policy of supporting a pure judiciary. The nominations were made without opposition.

ARREST OF BANK OFFICIALS.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 8.—W. E. Breeze, W. H. Rent and E. J. Dickerson, respectively president, cashier and director of the failed First National bank of this city, have been arrested on a charge of embezzlement and conspiracy, and held in $30,000 bonds each. The warrants for their arrests were founded on indictments by the grand jury of the United States court.

OUR DOCUMENTED TONNAGE.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The annual report of Mr. Chamberlain, the commissioner of navigation, shows that the total documented tonnage of the United States June 30, 1897, 4,709,020 tons, is the largest for 21 years except 1893, when it was 4,826,071 tons. Our largest documented tonnage was 5,539,813 tons June 30, 1861. The steam tonnage amounts to 2,358,553 tons; sail tonnage, including barges and canal boats, 2,410,402 tons. Construction thus far indicates that at the end of the current fiscal year the steam tonnage for the first time in our history will exceed the combined tonnage of documented sailing vessels, barges and canal boats.

The total construction for the year, 501 vessels of 232,233 gross tons, is the largest annual output since 1891. The square-rigged sailing vessels has virtually ceased to be a product of American shipyards. No ships or barks were built in the United States during the fiscal year. The great lakes region for the first time in our history has built more tonnage than all the rest of the country, 120 vessels of 110,037 tons, compared with 771 vessels of only 116,205 tons.

OCEAN RACING

HOW THE TRANS-ATLANTIC RECORD HAS BEEN REDUCED IN TEN YEARS.

The breaking of the trans-Atlantic record for steamships by the new vessel, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, has awakened much interest in this subject and arouses the curious to speculation as to what may be the speed of the future. The struggle for a reduction of time has been most vigorous on the part of builders and every effort is made to accomplish this result without the sacrifice of comfort or safety. We are told that the Oceanic, now being constructed for the White Star line and which is fifty-seven feet longer than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and twenty-five feet longer than the Great Eastern, is expected to eclipse the Der Grosse in speed.

Since 1870 the struggle has been determined. At that time the Inman company lowered the record from Queenstown to New York below the 8-day limit, and it was ten years before the record was reduced one day. This was done by the Alaska in 1881. In 1885 the trip was made in less than six days, and in October, 1894, the Lucania made the westward passage in five days, seven hours and twenty-three seconds—the best record.

In the longer run from Southampton the new German steamer made the passage in five days, twenty-two hours and forty-five minutes and on her first trip, too, before her machinery was supposed to have settled down to good working trim. In one day she covered six hundred and sixty land miles, a phenomenal speed.

The possibilities for increased speed are great, and doubtless these records will be broken again and again as the skill of the constructors increases. But every care should be taken that safety is not neglected. There should be no ocean racing as such. The speed is not worth the danger.

AT LONG POND

BOYS BURGLARIZE A HOUSE AND ESCAPE WITH PLUNDER.

On Thursday about noon Mr. Gould of Dracut noticed four boys loitering near the house of Mr. Brown at Long Pond. Mr. Brown, who runs the flying horses at Lakeview with his family, was absent from home at the time. When he returned he found the house had been broken into and a ladies' gold watch, revolvers, and a pair of gloves stolen. The break was reported to the Dracut police.

REGISTRATION YESTERDAY.

The work done by the board of registers yesterday was as follows:

Afternoon—Ward one, 3; ward two 3, ward three 1; ward four 0; ward five 0; ward six 1; ward seven 3; ward eight 4; ward nine 1; total 18.

Evening—Ward one 6; ward two 4; ward three 1; ward four 3; ward five 3; ward six 2; ward seven 3; ward eight 0; ward nine 0; total 22. Total for the day 40.

J. E. Conant & Co. sold October 1, to Mr. Paul Flanagan, the well known gate tender of the school street crossing, the residence of Mr. Charles Thorning, No. 1 Branch Place, for $1950.

First class printing done at this office.

FOR FIFTY CENTS

A Day in the Mills House No. 1.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST HOTEL KNOWN.

To be Opened This Month in New York.

One of the most interesting and important sociological experiments ever attempted will be put in operation about the twentieth of the present month by the opening of "Mills House No. 1" in New York city. This is a large hotel, ten stories and a basement in height, about 200 feet in length, and 100 in depth. It occupies the entire block on the south side of Bleecker street between Sullivan and Thompson streets. The land and the building together represent an investment of over $1,000,000. Mr. D. O. Mills, the banker and philanthropist, who is erecting the building, has also in course of construction "Mills House No. 2," at Stanton and Chrystie streets which will be conducted on the same plan as the Bleecker street hotel and a row of model tenements on Sullivan street. The three investments will entail an expenditure of $2,000,000.

"Mills House No. 1" is intended for the accommodation of deserving and respectable men whose incomes will not permit them to go to expensive hotels or boarding houses. It is not a charity. Mr. Mills is desirous that it be understood that men who become guests at the hotel pay well for the accommodations they get. He declares that he expects the investment to pay financially. His object is to show that self respecting men of small means can be given fine accommodations at surprisingly low prices.

The uniform rate per night for any room of the 1064 in the building will be 20 cents. Many permanent boarders are expected, but the rate will not be reduced for them. The price of the room will include also the privilege of reading and lounging rooms, writing tables, hot and cold water baths, and tables where games may be played. The building will be heated throughout with steam heat and lit by electricity.

A large restaurant will be an essential part of the plan of the building, where meals will be furnished a la carte at from ten cents upward. The food will be wholesome, the cooking excellent, and the price of every article will be kept at the lowest possible point. The intention is to give all of the comforts of a first class hotel at prices no greater than those of the cheapest lodging houses on the Bowery.

The hotel is of Indiana limestone and white brick. In the center of the Bleecker street front is a broad entrance and just inside is a wide lobby and a splendid staircase of Italian marble. On the street floor on Bleecker street are a number of stores, some of which are already occupied. The entire first floor above these stores is occupied by great reading and writing rooms, with a library in the center, from which books will be freely distributed to the guests of the hotel. The house is built in two parts, each in the form of a hollow square, with a courtyard in the center of each part. Each courtyard is fifty feet square and floored with heavy glass, which is the skylight for rooms below. Palms will be placed about the courtyards and there will be seats and tables. Above the glass floor rise nine tiers of windows and over all is a great skylight. The walls rising above the courtyard are entirely white and at night they will be starred with electric lights. This part of the building is in the French style and the effect is beautiful. There are three elevators in the building.

A unique feature is a large room containing a dozen washtubs, with hot and cold water, where the men may, if they choose, wash their own linen. There is also a room where twenty foot baths are ranged about the floor, with twenty chairs beside them. Many of the patrons of the hotel will be canvassers or men seeking employment, who will range the streets for mile after mile, and come back weary and footsore. There are also fifty bathrooms in the buildings, equipped with modern rain baths and these, too, will be entirely free to the guests.

Each room is seven and a half feet by five, has at least one window, and some have two, looking either upon the street, or into one of the courts. In each is a cot of enamelled iron with a mattress of woven wire. The mattresses are of South American hair and are of the same kind, it is said, as used at the Waldorf. On each mattress are a hair and feather pillow, with sheets and blankets to suit the season. Beside each bed will be a strip of Brussels carpet and in each one there is a chair. In the basement is a room where trunks may be stored and also a large room where there are arranged tiers of lockers, each with a separate key, where the men may put away their belongings.

O'Sullivan Bros.

New Line ===of=== $3.50 Shoes for Young Men

Now on Exhibition in our Gents' Show Window. All the Toppiest line of Shoes today made. We have have them to fit you in English Enamel, French Patent Calf, Brown Willow Calf Calf Lined, Brown Willow Drill Lined and Box Calf. Best of Stock. Best of Style, at the Uniform price $3.50 a Pair. Don't pay a dollar for Shoes till you see them.

French Patent Calf.

Lenox Toe. Goodyear Welt. Exceedingly Stylish Young Men's Dress Shoe.

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. $3.50.

Brown Willow and Box Calf.

Cadet Toe. Double Sole. Rugged Shoe. Calf Lined. Goodyear Welt. An Ideal Storm Shoe for Young Men.

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. $3.50.

English Enamel.

Cornell Toe. Goodyear Welt. Very Stylish Street Shoe for Young Men.

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. $3.50.

For Comfort, for Style, for Wear, they have no Equal. Made and Sold Only By

O'SULLIVAN BROTHERS.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, LOWELL.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE SAFETY CUSHION RUBBER HEEL.

A ROUSING RALLY

Held by French Democrats Last Evening.

ADDRESSES BY LAWRENCE J. CUMMINGS AND OTHERS.

Promise of Good Work During Campaign.

The French democrats held a muster and rousing rally in the hall in the Desmarais block on Lakeview avenue last night.

The quarters were too small to hold the big assembly. Mayoralty Candidate Lawrence Cummings was the principal speaker and he was given a rousing reception. Many times during his remarks he was interrupted by cheers and applause. His address was very pointed and dealt with a plain statement of facts that must have appealed to the gathering. He showed the utter disregard republicans have for the French voters except when they want to use them. He said:

"Why is it that a Frenchman cannot be elected alderman if nominated on the republican ticket when they have a plurality of 700 over the democrats in this city?" Mr. Cummings argued that the democratic party had always stood for the people, while republicans, by their opposition to the ten-hour bill, when it came up in the legislature, had displayed a spirit directly antagonistic to the wage earners.

The other speakers were Bowers Hart, J. E. Venne, P. Bourgeois, and Judge Crepau.

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage ceremony of Mr. Matthew Koose of Boston and Miss Mary O'Neil of Portland, Me., was solemnized Wednesday evening by the Rev. M. Ronan at the parochial residence. Miss Lilla Lawler of Lowell acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Joseph McNeil of Boston was groomsman. Immediately following the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Annie Riley of 53 Keene street. Th happy couple were the recipients of many valuable presents and on Thursday morning started for Fairfield, Me., where they will spend their honeymoon.

CRISP GOSSIP.

A party of old-time sports were at a hotel yesterday, relating happenings of long ago, each concluding with a shake of the head and a sigh and the oft-heard remark that "Lowell isn't the town it used to be." In the course of their talk, the conversation turned to wrestling and many an old bout was re-fought. While they were still talking wrestling, along came Dr. Breton, the well known specialist and Klondike speculator, who, by the way, was quite an athlete in his day.

When the doctor heard the trend of the conversation, he smiled one of those faraway smiles and remarked, as if to his own thoughts, "I used to be a wrestler myself." Immediately one of the party, whom we will call Parker for short, burst out laughing and said: "That's right, Doc; you were a wrestler." And then at the urgent request of all present, including the good-natured doctor, Parker lit a fresh cigar and began: "In those days, Doc was a star wrestler. He threw them all, though he knew nothing of the science of the sport, but depending mainly on his grand strength. Well, naturally, Doc was well pleased with himself as a wrestler, and often wearied us with tales of his prowess, though none of us dared to dispute him. At that time, Andy McCarthy was the champion amateur wrestler of the world at 122 pounds, and while in Boston on a visit Sam and I met him and became quite friendly with him. One night after Doc had threatened to wrestle a whole crowd of us, Sam and I simultaneously hit upon a plan to put a quietus on our local 'champ' and we wrote to McCarthy to come to Lowell and stay a few days. Andy came and we put him 'on' to Doc, while we told Doc that we had a little fellow from Boston named Murphy who thought he could wrestle, advising Doc to give him a fall or two, but never mentioning the fact that Andy was a world beater. Accordingly a match was made and we all repaired to a hall at the corner of Merrimack and Hanover street. The two stripped and some one called time. Ye Gods! How Andy did use the Doc. He had him on the floor, on the ceiling, and in the air continuously until we separated them. When we did, Doc didn't have breath enough left to blow a feather.

"But I stayed with him, didn't I?" interposed the genial doctor with a grin.

"You bet your life you stayed with him, and for a very good reason. He wouldn't let go of you." And Doctor bought the cigars.

Putnam & Son have placed four large electric lights in front of their store. They are set on iron posts and make a fine illumination.

Get standard and railroad time by leaving your watches with Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will give you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

TEMPERANCE MEN

Are All Prepared for Tomorrow's Parade.

COMPLETE PROGRAM OF BIG CELEBRATION.

Line of March and Formation.

Fair skies and good marching weather are all the temperance boys are looking and praying for tomorrow.

And everybody hopes that the auspices will be most favorable, for what promises to be an imposing turnout.

Last night Chief Marshal Walter V. Hickey and Chief of Staff, John J. Mullaney were busy completing the arrangements for the parade which th Mathew Temperance Institute intends shall be a shining mark in its career.

The young men of this society have worked long and hard and have displayed intense interest in tomorrow's demonstration, and only the weather now can mar the observance of the occasion. The line will probably number 2000 men and for the first time in about ten years the Mathews will have the right of line in a parade. Three hundred young men will wear the badge of blue and march under the banner of the organization that will float side by side with "Old Glory" Peter F. Brady will marshal the young men with William Boyle, chief of staff and William Welch, chief aid. Carter's band of Boston will furnish music.

The Burkes will turn out just as many as the Mathews and at their meeting last night Marshal John Manchester requested that all members report at the hall at 1.15 tomorrow afternoon and headed by the Lowell Military band will march to the starting point. It is several years since the Mathews and Burkes have been seen in a public parade and this fact, together with the friendly rivalry existing between the two societies will attract every member to his respective organization.

Rev. Thomas Scully will be marshal of one division, with J. J. Crowley of Cambridge chief of staff and he will have 1000 people in his division, including many children. They will all come from his own parish in Cambridgeport.

The out of town societies will have a division of their own. There will be at least ten bands in the parade. The Mathews' hall will be very prettily decorated, as will the Burkes' hall and many business houses.

Mayor Courtney and all the members of the city council will review the line as it passes City hall.

After Chief Marshal Hickey reviews the parade in Merrimack square, the visiting societies will march to Huntington hall where lunch will be served. The Mathews will partake of lunch in their own hall.

Previous to the parade the Cadets' band, with permission and by the kindness of the Mathews, give a concert at 1 o'clock on the lawn in front of City hall to which the public is invited.

Special sale of velvet and corduroy waists at the New York Cloak and Suit Co., 12 John street.

A balky horse created considerable excitement on Bridge street yesterday. For a time it looked as if the animal might do some damage.

Stop and read the Estey ad if you are thinking of buying a piano, for they offer great inducements to the public and prices within the reach of everybody.

A concert, souvenir and bargains will be the public inducements thrown out by O'Hearn & Dowd for the second anniversary which occurs on Monday next. An eight day special discount sale of 10 per cent. to customers will be inaugurated tomorrow morning by the firm.

DISAPPOINTMENT IS FELT.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The state department has not been officially informed of the purpose of the Spanish government to dissolve the cortes in December. It was expected, however, that it would be found necessary for the cabinet to go to the country in order to secure the support of a majority for the Liberal policy towards Cuba, inasmuch as the present cortes has a clear Conservative majority whenever that party's elements can be brought together.

Disappointment is felt at the remote date set for the convening of the new cortes, for it is presumed that any program for the settlement of Cuban affairs must be ratified, and if the cortes is not to meet until next March the long delay, it is feared, will give rise to irritation and perhaps be beyond the powers of endurance of the present administration. It is possible, however, that a prompt declaration of policy towards Cuba will be issued.

TAMMANY'S COMPLETED TICKET.

New York, Oct. 8.—The ticket agreed upon yesterday at the Tammany executive committee meeting was as follows: County clerk, William Sohmer; district attorney, Asa Bird Gardiner; sheriff, Thomas J. Dunn; registrar, Isaac Fromme; supreme court judges, Charles H. Van Brunt and Francis M. Scott; city court judges, John H. McCarthy and Edward F. O'Dwyer; president of the borough, Augustus W. Peters; coroners, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Jacob E. Deusch, W. W. Hart and Antonio Zucca.

HERE AND THERE.

Advices received at Toronto report that all of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba have been cut.

A Portland (Me.) cyclist took his wheel to pieces to clean it, putting the small pieces, bearings, etc., on the doorstep, where they were gobbled up by chickens.

A frog that can't get out of a jug is a curiosity at Mayfield, Ky. The jug, uncorked, was left out on a back yard bench on the place of R. C. James last fall.

According to the statistics of the United States bureau of labor, there are 27,000 married men in New York city who are supported by their wives.

The saloons in Kansas City, Kan., were raided by the police Monday night and $3,000 worth of liquor seized and poured into the gutters.

BLACKMAILING IMMIGRANTS.

Charges Made and Money Demanded From Friends of Those Detained.

The immigration authorities at the port of New York have lately been perplexed and annoyed by the receipt of numerous anonymous letters reflecting upon the character of immigrants. Efforts to trace the writers proved futile in all cases. Where names and addresses had been given investigation showed them to be fictitious. The letters were illiterate and evidently the work of foreigners.

At first the authorities were nonplussed as to the means to be gained by the writing of such letters. A rigid investigation was set afoot, and then it was discovered that a new system of attempted blackmail had been developed. In some unknown manner the writers secured the names of immigrants who had little funds, but who had friends in this country. These names were evidently secured from the port of embarkation.

When the immigrant arrived, a letter was immediately written to the commissioner of immigration which volunteered the information that the new arrival was a pauper or had been in an almshouse, and sometimes even going so far as to accuse him of being a criminal. Upon any one of these charges an immigrant would be excluded from the country.

The letters, of course, were turned over to the board of inquiry, before whom the accused immigrant was summoned for investigation. This hearing usually resulted in the detention of the immigrant. It has been discovered that in all such cases strangers have gone to the man's friends or relatives and for a sum varying from $10 to $50 offered to secure the immigrant's admittance into the country. It is not on record that any such tribute has been paid, but it is possible that it may have been. The blackmailer could appear before the board, swear that he knew the man and that the charges against him were unfounded.

The matter has been placed in the hands of special inspectors for investigation. They are now endeavoring to discover the would be blackmailers, and if they are discovered the immigration commissioner will push a charge against them and make examples of them.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

Second Anniversary Sale.

Beginning tomorrow morning we will inaugurate a clothing sale of gigantic proportions to be continued eight days. 10 per cent. will be refunded to every purchaser during the sale.

10 CENTS IN CASH

paid back of every dollar received. One year ago we made this offer to customers for one day and hundreds took advantage of it. This time 'twill be for a week. Thousands will surely take advantage of it. See our windows for prices.

O'Hearn & Dowd

31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

LOWELL AWAKE!

Now that our store is finished and stocked with new goods, we cordially invite the public to call and inspect our Pianos and Organs and get our prices and terms. The Pianos that are in our renting stock you should see. We shall close them out at low prices. We can sell you a new Upright Piano handsome case, large size stool, scarf, book, and 12 lessons for

$250.00

We sell for cash or easy terms.

You should see the large size Estey piano we offer for $275.

Used but three months.

Second hand Organ, large and fancy case, $25.

$5.00 down and $5.00 per month.

We have the latest designs in cases and are worthy your inspection. We are bound to sell the Pianos this fall if prices and terms will do it, so a chat with us may save you dollars. Our parlors are open evenings and we are glad to show the goods whether you buy or not. Orders taken for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Square Pianos and Organs taken as part payments for Pianos of us.

ESTEY, A. H. Rogers, Manager. 148 Merrimack Street, over the Railroad Bank.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Ellen Gallagher, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased.

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for probate, by Ellen M. Chalifoux, who prays that letters testamentary be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held in Lowell in said county of Middlesex, on the nine-tenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in The Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntyre, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. —S. H. Folsom, Register.

TWO YOUNG MEN WOULD LIKE A POSITION at anything. Address O. R., Sun office.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

MRS. C. T. RUSSELL

Mother of the Late Governor Dead.

SUFFERED FROM PNEUMONIA AND SUCCUMBED.

Was Prominent in Social and Church Life.

Mrs. Charles Theodore Russell, mother of the late ex-Governor William E. Russell, passed away at her home in Cambridge last night.

Mrs. Russell was taken seriously ill some weeks ago and a physician was called in to attend her. Her illness developed into pneumonia and she sank rapidly. Two weeks ago she rallied somewhat, and some hope of her ultimate recovery was entertained. Yesterday, however, she again began to sink, and she passed away peacefully before midnight last night.

Mrs. Russell was prominent in social and church life in Cambridge. She leaves three sons, Col. Harry Russell, Charles Theodore, Jr., and Joseph H., and six daughters.

AN IDEAL REPUBLIC

Is That of Little Switzerland.

GOVERNMENT WILL OWN THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

And Already Owns It's Telegraphic System.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—The national council has adopted a bill providing for the purchase of five of the principal railroads at a cost of two hundred million dollars. Switzerland now has a complete system of telegraphs under the control of the state.

CUBAN AFFAIRS

SPAIN'S OFFER WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE EITHER TO CUBA OR SPAIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7.—The Pioneer Press this morning publishes an interview with Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, relating to the Cuban situation. Senator Davis doubts if any ministry extending autonomy to Cuba would be sustained by the Spanish people or be accepted by Cuba. He does not apprehend war with Spain over the question and looks for a collapse of the Spanish power in Cuba before the close of the dry season. He believes the instructions of Minister Woodford caused the recent change in the Spanish ministry.

BAD DEED

DISSOLUTE HUSBAND ENDS HIS LIFE IN A TERRIBLE MANNER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Bedford, Oct. 7.—Vengeance prompted a terrible deed of self destruction here this morning and also a case of arson. William Platt, a dissolute man, who intensely hated his wife, set fire to his property, shot himself in in the head, and died in the ruins of his house. The body was dismembered by the flames. He took care that every particle of property that might fall into the hands of his wife was destroyed, fruit trees, implements and everything. He leaves four children and a widow.

MURDER — SUICIDE

ANGRY MAN KILLS HIS PARAMOUR BECAUSE SHE SQUANDERED MONEY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boye Falls, Mich., Oct. 7.—William Shaine shot and killed Mrs. Freeman Lee last night and when cornered by officers ended matters by killing himself. He said the woman had squandered money which he had given her to procure a divorce.

AGAINST THE CITY

The Boulevard Cases Were Decided Yesterday.

JUDGE RICHARDSON SAYS THE LAND REVERTS TO DONORS.

More Money to Pay for the Driven Wells.

At a conference in Boston yesterday, at the equity session of the Superior court, Judge Richardson orally advised the counsel in the case of George L. Goodale, Joseph M. Wilson et als., vs. the City of Lowell in their writs of entry in the boulevard cases, that he should find in favor of the plaintiffs, in all material facts.

This is a case where the plaintiffs seek to recover certain lands donated by them to the city on condition that said lands be used for park purposes and for no other purpose inconsistent with such use.

The plaintiffs allege that the use of the lands for the purpose of establishing a system of driven wells for furnishing a water supply to the city of Lowell is not necessary or consistent with the use of the lands for park purposes and that therefore the lands should revert to the original grantors or their heirs or assignees as per terms of the original grant.

CASE CLOSING

THE CELEBRATED LUETGERT CASE WILL END IN A WEEK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—So far as the evidence is concerned, the famous Luetgert murder trial is nearing its close. Both sides expect to rest heir cases on arguments and the judge's charge to the jury, which will take another week.

HE'S EMPEROR OF COREA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vienna, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Tokio, Japan, says the king of Corea has styled himself the Emperor of Corea.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The President today appointed Rufus Fleming of Ohio consul of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Samuel A. McAllister of Delaware at Barbadoes, West Indies.

O'CONNELL PLEADS GUILTY

LAWRENCE MAN WHO SHOT AT MRS. EARLY RETRACTS FIRST PLEA.

Salem, Oct. 6.—Just before the adjournment of the Superior criminal court this afternoon, the case of Maurice O'Connell of Lawrence, charged with an assault with intent to kill, was called and he retracted his plea of not guilty, substituting a plea of guilty. O'Connell's offence is that of firing five shots from a revolver at Mrs. Eunice Early of Lawrence, March 22, 1897.

SPINNERS' MEET

Complaints Erom Dover, N. H. District

OF LOW WAGES AND LONG HOURS.

Coupled With High Cost of Living.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Yesterday's convention of the Cotton Spinners national association was treated to a visit from three noted labor men who made addresses: Pres. Gompers of the A. F. of L., Pres. Harry Lloyd of the United Brotherhood of carpenters and joiners of America, and Sec. Henry S. Mills of the Textile Workers national union. These gentlemen were royally received by the delegates and were applauded liberally.

Reports of district delegates were resumed. The Dover delegate, representing Dover, Great Falls, Newmarket and Exeter, N. H., and Salmon Falls, Me., stated that low wages and long hours of labor, coupled with an increase in the price of the necessaries of life, were causing much unrest among the workers of these localities.

The delegate was advised by the convention to counsel his fellow workers to go slow and to take no action without due deliberation. The executive board was directed to look into the complaints from the Dover district with a view to securing an improvement in the condition of cotton spinners.

To a referendum vote of the entire membership was referred the question of raising dues so that a minimum rate would be obtained in all sections.

The convention adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet at 9 a. m. today.

ARE QUITE RADICAL

Are the Changes Favored by K. of C.

THEY INTEND TO BAR ALL LIQUOR DEALERS.

Although a Large Number are Members.

New Haven, Oct. 7.—At yesterday's session of the adjourned meeting of the national council, Knights of Columbus, some radical changes in the council's constitution were voted. It was voted to refuse membership, active or associate, to all liquor dealers, and to ask all liquor dealers, now members, to resign. This takes effect next March. The council also recommends the taking of active steps looking toward the extension of the order south of Mason and Dixon's line, where at present the order has no existence. The council adjourned this afternoon, to meet next March.

BRUMMER DISCHARGED

NOT GUILTY OF ASSAULT UPON IDA LATHROP.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lisbon, N. H., Oct. 7.—Karl Brummer, the tailor who was charged with an assault with intent to kill, on Miss Ida Lathrop, his employe, was discharged by the court this morning.

HEAVY SENTENCE

FOR BOSTON WOULD-BE MURDERERS—12 TO 15 YEARS.

James F. Quigley, Robert Campbell, and Frank Steele, three of the four men who were last week found guilty of assaulting Thomas F. McGuinness with intent to murder, were each sentenced to state prison for a term of not more than 15 years and not less than 12 by Judge Dewey at a special session of the superior criminal court, convened yesterday afternoon.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Vice President Butler Ames presided at the meeting of the Young Men's Republican club last night and the club talked over a proposed dinner.

NEW YORK CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

LOWELL'S LEADING CLOAK AND FUR STORE.

Leading Bargains for Friday and Saturday.

To start the season's trade with a rush, we offer exceptional bargains today and tomorrow.

Jackets, Capes, Waists, Fur Collarettes

READ THE PRICES WE HAVE MARKED THEM.

CAPES.

1 lot of Beaver capes, made with plaited back, trimmed with braid and jet, worth $5.00, today's sale, $2.95

1 lot of Kersey Cloth Capes, trimmed with heavy strap seams, worth $8.50, to $5.50

Plush Capes worth $9.50, today's sale 5.75

1 lot of Boucle Cloth Capes, lined and trimmed with Thibet Fur, regular price $10, today's sale, $6.50

Exclusive Styles in Imported Blouse Jackets

WAISTS.

New Waists in velvet, corduroy, wool and silk, in all the newest makes, at remarkably low prices.

Separate Skirts.

In Novelties, Mohairs, Serges, in all the latest styles. Be sure and come today.

JACKETS.

1 lot Melton Cloth Jackets, latest styles, in black, navy and brown. Regular $6.50 quality, look today, $3.95

1 lot of Covert Cloth Jackets, in shades of tan, brown, braid-trimmed, regular $8.50. Today $5.50

1 lot Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, faced with sateen. Regular price $10, for today only $6.50

500 Jackets in very latest effects and newest cloths, positively the best values we have ever shown. Prices

$8.50, 9.50, 10.75, 12.50, 15.00 And Up.

SUITS.

New Suits in blouse effects, made of Kersey, Novelties, Broadcloths and Serges, in blue, tan, ox blood and green, $10 to $25.

OUTING SUITS.

In Jackets style, lined with silk, prices

$6.95, $8.50, $10.75, $12.50.

WELSH WONDER'S WHEELING

He Lowers the Mile Record Paced by 2 1-5 Seconds.

Boston Again Beaten by Baltimore—Squirting Record Beaten at Nashua.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Jimmy Michael, the little Welsh wheelman, on the Willow grove track yesterday, chipped 2 1-5 seconds from the best American record for one mile paced. The record was 1:35 1-5, made by McDuffee of Boston about six weeks ago on the St. Charles track at Boston. Michael's time was 1:36. The fastest time for one mile was made by J. S. Stocks in England about a month ago, when he covered the distance in 1:35 2-5. Stocks was paced by motor cycles, and his time was not recognized by the L. A. W. on account of the character of the pacemaker.

Michael was paced by a sextet and a quad, and established the record after one trial, in which he equalled the track record of 1:33 4-5, made by Arthur Gardiner on the occasion of the national meet of last August. Michael, who has been training all this week on the track for trials at all records from one-third of a mile to 33 miles to be made next Saturday, received special sanctions for each day of the week, and his managers considered him in condition to make the trial for the mile record.

The first trial came off at 3:30 o'clock. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the track was in splendid condition. The pistol cracked just as Michael crossed the tape. The Welshman held fast to the sextet and was making ready to pick up the quad when the latter's chain broke. He caught the sextet again and held close for the mile, crossing in 1:33 4-5.

A brief rest followed and the second trial was made. The line was crossed on the start at a splendid pace, and on the quarter the remarkably fast time of 23 3-5 was announced; the third was covered in 31 1-5, and the half mile in 47 3-5. Here the little demon made a splendid pickup of the quad. The four kept a rattling good pace, which Michael showed his ability to hold by calling to them to go faster.

EXHIBITION GAME.

Boston's New Pitcher Showed Up Well Against the Baltimores.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Boston league team played here yesterday for the first time in several years, and had as their opponents the Baltimores. The game was not exactly of the sort to make the real rooter grow enthusiastic, for it was merely an exhibition contest, and in consequence the men played rather listlessly. Nevertheless the score was close, some sharp plays were made, and the 3500 spectators on the whole enjoyed the exhibition.

Both teams indulged in hard hitting. Hickman, who pitched for Boston, led in that respect, getting a home run and a three-bagger in addition to a single. Three of the four home runs made went over the right field fence.

Hughey Jennings, when he stepped to the plate in the second inning, was presented with a gold headed cane by Holy Cross college students. The two teams played today in Springfield. The score:

Baltimore.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3 b	3	2	1	5	2	0
O'Brien, r. f	5	1	2	1	1	1
Jennings, s. s	5	3	2	1	3	1
Kelley, l. f	5	1	4	6	0	0
Quinn, c. f	5	0	1	4	0	1
Doyle, 1 b	5	1	1	7	0	0
Reitz, 2 b	3	2	0	2	3	0
Bowerman, c	5	1	2	1	2	0
Pond, p	5	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	41	11	14	27	13	3

Boston.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stivetts, c. f	3	2	1	0	0	1
Tenney, 1 b	5	2	2	6	1	0
Lowe, 2 b	5	1	3	3	3	0
Stahl, r. f	5	0	1	1	0	0
Duffy, l. f	5	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b	5	0	1	1	1	0
Long, s. s	5	1	0	6	1	1
Yeager, c	4	1	1	6	1	0
Hickman, p	4	2	3	2	0	0
Totals	41	10	13	*26	7	2

*Two out when winning run was made.

Baltimore	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	—11
Boston	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	—10

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Quinn, Bowerman, Stahl, Duffy. Three-base hits—McGraw, Hickman, Bowerman. Home runs—O'Brien, Lowe, Yeager, Hickman. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen base—Stivetts. First base on balls—McGraw, Reitz, Stivetts. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—Reitz, Pond. Wild pitch—Pond. Time—1:40. Umpires—Emslie and Hurst.

SQUIRTING RECORD BEATEN.

Nashua, Oct. 8.—The Union Fire company of Pepperell, Mass., beat the world's record in a handtub contest at the firemen's muster here, the playing being 232 feet 4 inches. The record had been held for 22 years by the Eureka company of Hudson, Mass., which won it in Portland, Me., in 1875, playing 229 feet, winning the world's championship and a prize of $1000. The Eureka company played yesterday, but did not win one of the four prizes. The playing was the heaviest known in New England for 10 years. Of the 12 companies participating in the contest the lowest score was 155 feet.

THOROUGHBREDS WON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—A relay of six thoroughbred horses from the stables of Thomas W. South raced five miles yesterday on the Tigo bicycle track against four crack bicyclists, and the horses won in 9 minutes and 52 seconds, with the wheelmen only five yards behind. The race was the feature event of an afternoon's program of amateur bicycle races.

ONE MILE TRACK RECORD.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Brockton fair came fully up to expectations yesterday and beat all previous records by thousands. The much coveted goal of 40,000 people present was reached according to the best estimates. The weather was all that could be desired. The best previous attendance was 36,000 in 1895.

E. A. McDuffee of Boston broke the one mile track record for a single bicycle rider by two-fifths of a second, going the distance in 2:01 1-5 against time. Tom Butler went the mile in 2:01 3-5 last year. McDuffee was paced by three triplets.

BUCKED THE IMPREGNABLE.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 8.—Swartz, the stocky rush of the 'varsity scrub, won great praise from the big crowd present at yesterday afternoon's hard practice at Princeton by bucking the hitherto impregnable 'varsity line and making a sensational run of 75 yards down the field. He was followed in his flying career by Suter, who succeeded in downing him by a magnificent tackle, but when but five yards intervened between Swartz and a touchdown. The play was a repetition of Suter's great run in the Harvard game two years ago.

SEVEN LENGTHS BEHIND.

Halifax, Oct. 8.—The double scull race between the Lynch brothers of Halifax and John McKay of Boston and Robert Johnston of New Brunswick was won by the local oarsmen without serious effort. They took the lead at the start and had little trouble in maintaining it, though the two boats kept close together until after the turn was made. The distance was three nautical miles, and was covered by the winners in 21.22. McKay and Johnston were over seven lengths behind. The prize was $150.

RECORD BREAKING DELAYED.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Owing to the unfavorable weather yesterday the attempt of John R. Gentry and Robert J to beat the world's record for double teams was postponed until today. Gentry will also start in single harness to beat Star Pointer's record of 1:59 1-4. In his work on Tuesday he covered a half mile in one minute without a pacemaker to urge him up to his best speed. The track was rough and slow when the trial took place.

PERTAINING TO BASEBALL.

The Western league proposes to ask the National league for two years of protection from the operation of the draft.

The interclass baseball championship of Princeton and the silver trophy cup was won by the class of '98 yesterday in a well contested game. The freshmen went down before Parsons' twirling and lost through their inability to bunch their hits. The game ended with a score of 9 to 2.

The first Chicago player to sign a contract for next season was Shortstop Dahlen, who has affixed his signature to an agreement to play in Chicago. This effectually disposes of the story that First Baseman Doyle of Baltimore was to be exchanged for the clever shortstop. Dahlen will play ball in California this winter.

Manger Selee of the Boston league team has signed as a catcher "Kitty" Bransfield of Worcester. Bransfield has the reputation as being a fast amateur player, and three or four of the managers of smaller teams have been after his services. He has played with the Grafton, a semi-professional nine, all summer, and his batting average for the year was about 400 per cent and his fielding percentage 963.

NEGROES RETURNING TO AFRICA.

Colon, Colombia, via Galveston, Oct. 8.—All Colon is in a fever of excitement on account of the embarkation of 500 Africans for Sierra Leon, on board the British steamer Holyrood. Six hundred of these natives of Africa arrived here under contract a year ago, ragged and naked, and they are now returning to their homes in better condition. The remainder of the party have either absconded or, more likely, have died at various places along the canal route of beri-beri.

The captain of the Holyrood is taking precautions to prevent an outbreak of the Africans while on the way across the Atlantic, and he made them give up the knives, revolvers, cutlasses and razors with which they were armed.

The canal company officials express themselves as being delighted to get rid of the African laborers. They say the latter have proved themselves expensive and indifferent workers.

MINERS LEAVING TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Sixty to 80 families of miners from the Jellico district passed through here Thursday morning on their way to the mines at Cerona, Ala. Miners have been leaving for two months, and there are now very few left of the 2500 who went on strike on May 1, most of them having gone to Virginia and Alabama. The men have given up all hope of a settlement.

At Work Again.

A few applications of Salvation Oil will readily cure sprains and bruises, and heal cuts, burns and scalds. It is undoubtedly the best pain-cure on the market, and should be, ready for use, in every home in the land. Mr. Frank Stubenhaver 1337 Elm St., Dubuque, Iowa, states: "I used Salvation Oil on a sprained elbow, which threatened to prevent me from working, and after several thorough rubbings, I awoke the very next morning much relieved and able to go to work. Had I not used Salvation Oil I certainly would have lost a week's work, which would have amounted to many times the cost of a bottle of Oil. Everybody should keep Salvation Oil in the house." It is sold everywhere for only 25 cents.

KILLED BY SHAFT

Typhoid Patient Jumps From Fourth Story.

VESSEL WITH YELLOW FEVER COMING TO BOSTON.

Girl Killed in Fall From Third Story.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Edward J. Harrington of Charlestown, employed at the repair shop in the navy yard, was caught in the shafting yesterday morning, and before assistance could be rendered he was injured internally, so that his recovery is doubtful. He is 24 years of age.

William C. Kingman, in a delirium resulting from typhoid fever, jumped from the window of his room in the fourth story while his nurse was absent. He struck on the brick sidewalk, fracturing his skull and injuring himself internally so that he will die.

The British steamer Hamilton, Captain Hudson, from Progreso for this port, which put into Fortress Monroe Tuesday with sickness on board and Chief Engineer Bacon dead, left there at noon Wednesday and should reach here tonight. The vessel will be dealt with the same as ordinary cases. It is said that Captain Hudson and two members of the crew are sick with what appears to be yellow fever, and their cases will be carefully watched upon arrival at Gallup's island.

Antonio and Elizabeth Volpe, charged with making counterfeit money, were held in $2500 each for the federal grand jury. The principal evidence against the prisoners, besides the coin and implements found in the room occupied by the defendants, was a written and signed contract to make and deal in counterfeit coin, in which the name of one of the arrested persons appeared as a principal. According to the terms of the document, each was to contribute $600 toward capitalizing the enterprise. Accounts were to be strictly kept and the work was to be conducted according to prearranged plans. In case of the detection of any of the three principals named the others were to look out for themselves. It was a secret compact, and affords the police little assistance in their efforts to trace the other parties to it.

Mary Grifling, 7 years old, fell from a third story window at her home in South Boston yesterday and fractured her skull. She was taken to the city hospital, but was removed from there by her mother and taken home against the protests of the physicians. The child will probably die.

BEHRING SEA CONFERENCE.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Full information has been received as to the position of the British government on the Behring sea conference. This proves to be much more complete than the brief cable reports from London indicate, as the department has been advised not only of Great Britain's declination to enter a conference unless it is limited to the experts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, but has also been informed quite fully as to what led the Marquis of Salisbury to this conclusion.

The British view is that at no stage of the negotiations has the British government agreed to a conference except that between the experts of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The latest correspondence on the subject leads to considerable doubt as to who will participate in the coming meetings. It has been understood that the difference would be bridged over by holding two meetings, in one of which Russia and Japan would participate without Great Britain, while a second meeting would be held between the experts of Great Britain and the United States. It is understood that Ambassador Hay was directed to effect such an arrangement in case Great Britain declined to enter the general conference. There is now some question whether the British authorities will participate in any way until a definite decision is reached as to who will take part in the general conference, as there is understood to be a reluctance on the part of Great Britain to participate in a dual conference.

ONE KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

Rockville, Md., Oct. 8.—John Hinton, an aged farmer living at Ender, near here, was shot and killed, his wife mortally wounded and his daughter, Mrs. William Simmons, dangerously wounded by the husband of the latter. Timmons and his wife have not lived happily together, and a quarrel recently resulted in the woman going to the home of her parents with the avowed intention of permanently separating from her husband.

Timmons went to the Hinton home yesterday and accused the aged couple of influencing their daughter to leave him. A quarrel ensued, which was ended by Timmons drawing his revolver and shooting all three. He then made his escape and has not been arrested.

GOT AWAY WITH $3000.

Morganfield, Ky., Oct. 8.—Thieves entered the office of the Union County bank during lunch hour yesterday and secured over $3000 which had been left in the cash drawer. When the bank officials returned they found the drawer had been rifled. The vault was locked. The robbers escaped, leaving no clue.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

DROUGHT AND FIRE JOIN

To Spread Destruction in the Forests Of Arkansas.

No Rain Fall in Two Months—Devastation in Southern Manitoba.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8.—Drought and forest fires are doing great damage in Arkansas, and the situation grows worse daily. Thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber and other property has been burned, and stock in nearly all sections of the state is suffering from the scarcity of water; in some places there is not even drinking water for the people. No general rain has fallen for over 60 days, and in some localities the drought is of even longer duration.

The forests being as dry as tinder and the ground covered with dry leaves, from all sections reports of disastrous fires are being received. Miles of fence have been destroyed, saw mills burned and cabins gutted. In some instances the flames have been communicated to large fields of open cotton, which was destroyed. In hundreds of localities wells and springs have entirely dried up, and residents are hauling water in barrels from the nearest streams, which in some sections are 20 miles distant. Nearly all late vegetables have been parched in the fields. The people, in many localities, are holding meetings and praying for rain.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 8.—Ten or 12 persons are reported to have been burned to death. Settlers have been fighting the flames night and day for over a week, trying to keep them from getting into the more thickly populated districts, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber has been destroyed, and considerable grain as well as some farm buildings. Up to this time the fire has been confined to the Canadian side of the boundary, but the swath line between the United States and Manitoba has been obliterated and great fears are entertained that the fires will get beyond the control of the settlers.

The flames are driving hundreds of wolves and coyotes into the open country, and large flocks of geese and ducks have been flying over the burning forests. East of Whitemouth the situation is very critical. The section foreman at Darwin and his wife and men were picked up by a freight train and brought into Whitemouth. Roadmaster Horner, on a handcar, attempted to run from Darwin with his men, but nearly all succumbed through suffocation, and were compelled to take refuge in a passing freight. All the telegraph poles for several miles east of the town are down and trains are tied up.

ELEVEN DEMONS

Held for Fiendish Assault on a Woman.

AN ANGRY MOB THREATENS TO RESCUE

Them When Being Sent to Prison.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.—An angry crowd gathered about the courthouse and jail in Newport, Ky., yesterday upon the announcement of a most shocking assault by 11 men upon the young wife of a switchman recently married. The sheriff was obliged to clear the corridors, and threats of vengeance were made.

Thomas Gleason and his wife started out on the Alexandria pike to visit a friend Wednesday night, when two men with revolvers and representing themselves to be officers separated husband and wife and dragged the shrieking woman into a field, where 11 men assaulted her. The penalty for this crime in Kentucky is death.

The ruffians were brought to preliminary trial before Judge Bennett, who held them all to answer to the grand jury without bail. Meantime, owing to the excited state of feeling and the insecurity of the Newport jail, the men were ordered to be taken to Mayville for safe keeping.

When the time came for the removal of the 10 prisoners to the Chesapeake and Ohio depot to take the train for Mayville there was such a menacing crowd about the jail that the sheriff called out the entire police force to preserve order. It was with difficulty that the men were taken to the wagons which conveyed them to the depot, and the crowd followed close after. At the depot and before the train arrived the situation grew more threatening. The police force finally had to charge the yelling crowd to prevent a rush at the prisoners. Fortunately the train soon came.

The prisoners are aged from 19 to 30, mostly without employment. Two or three are peddlers, and all are known to the police as a gang going together and often found drunk and disorderly. Their names are Meiner, Greer, Miller, Heudling, Frank Bushmiller, Harry Bushmiller, Shannon, Heiner, Dubiford and Schorte. The one last arrested, and who is still in jail awaiting identification, is William Croxton. The other 10 were recognized by Mrs. Gleason in the crowded courtroom. The men exhibited the most reckless bravado, one or two being drunk. They used vile language and displayed total indifference and unconcern.

GUITEAU PISTOL RECOVERED.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The police have recovered what they believe to be the pistol with which Guiteau shot President Garfield, and have put it in the cabinet at headquarters for safe keeping. It is an ordinary British bulldog revolver of 44 caliber and of cheap make, the handle being set with pieces of wood instead of bone or ivory. Property Clerk Sylvester said it had been obtained from a citizen who had had it in his possession for a number of years. The pistol was taken from police headquarters July 2, 1881, the date President Garfield was shot, by Colonel George B. Corkhill, then district attorney. Subsequently it disappeared mysteriously, and trace of it was obtained only recently.

RESIGNATIONS UNEXPLAINED.

Hartford, Oct. 8.—The National Life association, whose president, D. S. Fletcher, and secretary, Henry T. Brannan, have resigned, has issued the following: "Pending a proposed reorganization of the National Life association, which it is expected will be effected in a very short time, the directors, with the approval of the insurance commissioner, have directed that all receipts and disbursements at the company's disposal shall be under the supervision of William Waldo Hyde of this city." It is officially stated that there has been no peculation or malfeasance. No reasons are yet given for the resignations of the two officials.

IMPORTANT POINT RAISED.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 8.—In the case of the Enterprise Brewing company et al. vs George Grime et al., assignees, in which the Enterprise and Narragansett Brewing companies seek to recover $2675 alleged to be due them from the defendants as proceeds of the sale of the property of Finnegan & Fitzsimmons, insolvent debtors, M. G. B. Swift, counsel for the defendants, has filed an amended answer to the declaration of the plaintiffs. It sets forth that both concerns were foreign corporations and have no standing in this commonwealth, because no certificates of incorporation have been filed here. Therefore, they have no legal right to do business here.

Being unable to prove the standing of his clients, the defendants, under the answer at once, A. J. Jennings asked for a continuance, and the case went over until Oct. 18 or later. The action of the plaintiffs in this case is brought on a mortgage from Finnegan & Fitzsimmons, filed and recorded five days before the petition in insolvency.

The case as it now stands presents peculiar possibilities in the way of law questions. There is a possibility that the mortgage may be declared void. Should the case have such a termination, its effect would be far reaching in that many brewing companies now doing business in this state would be placed in a similar position to that of the plaintiffs in this case.

WOULD NOT TAKE A DARE.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Margaret Conway, a widow, for a number of years has lived alone with her son, Patrick, in a wild section on the Rand hill road, eight miles from here. Her other son, James, has lived with his family at the home of his wife's parents, a quarter of a mile further on. Patrick has a bad reputation, and has been in trouble several times recently. Wednesday evening he reached home intoxicated and commenced to abuse his mother. James, who was visiting his mother, remonstrated with him, whereupon Patrick became violent, overturned the table and tried to eject his brother from the house.

When James refused to go, Patrick went into an adjoining room, procured his rifle, loaded it and returned to the kitchen. James dared him to shoot and tried to push off the now desperate man. Patrick forced James out in the yard, and there deliberately shot him, the ball tearing through the left arm and into the abdomen.

INSURGENTS LOSE SUPPLIES.

Havana, Oct. 8.—According to the bulletins issued from the headquarters of the Spaniards, a government force ambushed and captured a boat having on board 207 boxes of ammunition and seized 249 boxes of ammunition found along the shore. Both of these lots, it is stated, belonged to an expedition which landed at the mouth of the Arimao, in the district of Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, recently.

It is further officially announced that General Molina has captured, after a short resistance, an insurgent camp situated on the heights of Riscadero, province of Havana. Lieutenant Alfan was wounded during the engagement.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the elements needed to produce health and form eggs. Is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack, 25 cts. five $1. Large 5 lb. can $1.20. Six cans, Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

VICTIM OF AN ABORTION.

Jacksonville, Ills., Oct. 8.—Nora Harris, who died Sept. 11 as the reported result of a buggy accident, and whose body was disinterred by the coroner's jury, was murdered, according to the verdict of that body. Dr. Skinner is the man charged with causing her death by a criminal operation, and Adam Large, her stepfather, and William Hobson, her lover, are declared in the verdict to have been accessories. Warrants are out for the arrest of the three men, but they have disappeared.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Harwich, Mass., Oct. 8.—Horton Eldredge, 16 years of age, attempted to shoot a man whom he saw with his mother in the latter's house, firing a revolver from the outside through a window. He missed his aim, but, evidently thinking he had shot the man and fearing the consequences, he shot himself and died in half an hour.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. Johnson, Esq. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN D. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five gl. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1840, first left at my store some of the same I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

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Friday and Saturday and in do so we have laid out for sale some of the most phenomenal values ever offered at the opening of a season. Come to our Cloak Department today or tomorrow if you are a money saver.

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We will offer 60 black and navy blue Jackets, sizes 32 to 42, made from an excellent grade of beaver, also a few good cheviots and rough effects, star pointed collar, buttons to the neck, good workmanship, and was made to sell at $7.50 each.

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We will offer about 40 good quality Covert Jackets, made the same as Lot 1, sizes 32 to 38, and we warrant it equal to any garment offered by competition at $10.00 each.

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We will offer 50 of the most up-to-date Jackets, made from high grade Beaver Cloth (in black only) faced half back with Roman stripe silk, thoroughly well made, and ought to be at least $12.00.

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Just 37 high grade Covert Jackets, light and dark shades, sizes 32 to 40, lined all through with an excellent grade of Changeable Taffeta Silk, and we are assured we cannot duplicate this lot to retail less than $15.

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We are headquarters for these goods and carry a big stock. All sizes, 32 to 44. We can sell you an Electric Coat from $22.50 upward.

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We carry fine Seal Coats in stock, also make some to order if customers so desire. We are prepared to offer as good value this season as any house in the world. Our prices range from $125 upward.

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For a fine fur coat a Persian stands as well as anything. We are showing some rare beauties from $100 upwards.

All our garments are guaranteed perfect fitting, and if not satisfactory, we cheerfully refund money.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

A MURMUR OF DISCONTENT.

THE PITIFUL CRY OF THE POOR.

"A Long, Low, Distant Murmur of Dread Sound."

THE BLIGHT ON OUR FAIR LAND.

Plutocracy and Pauperism the Products of a Quarter of a Century.

Conditions Not Apprehended by Our Forefathers—The Nation Fell a Prey to the Intrigues of Fiends Who Plotted While the People Reclined Upon a New Found Peace—A Friendly Warning to the Reckless and Hardened Barons. Oh, Ye Liars, Casuists and Hypocrites!

[John Clark Ridpath in September Arena.]

The air is burdened with the half smothered cry of the poor. Their lines have gone out to the end of the earth. There is no speech or language where their voice is not heard. From every land and nation, from every clime and kindred, there comes up, as if from the abyss, what Lord Byron, in one of the powerful passages of "Childe Harold," describes as

A long, low, distant murmur of dread sound.

In an old oriental classic something is said to the effect that the poor we have always with us. This day is that saying fulfilled in the presence of us all. The poor we have with us, and we are ourselves the poor. It is our own cry, then, that we hear echoing around the gulfs and coasts of the world. So be it; but let us reason together a little about this awful condition of poverty among mankind.

We say mankind because the disease of poverty is universal. The world is smitten with it as with an epidemic. The eastern races are nearly all in a state bordering on pauperism. Ever and anon they pass the line and perish by thousands and millions. Whoever will put his ear to the earth may hear the moan of the dying. Oh, it is pitiful! The great regions of Asia are strewn with the decaying carcasses of the wretched beings that have died before their day from sheer want of the means of living longer. Beggary and semi-starvation are the estate of more than 400,000,000 of Asiatics, a number six times as great as the entire population of the United States. The teeming islands of the sea, beautiful and fertile, are little more than pauper sepulchers that have swallowed up emaciated humanity until the very earth is a cake of mold, rimy and poisonous. Strange to remark that there is less starvation in Africa than in either Asia or Europe; stranger still that the portent of pauperism is already on the horizon of America. Unless the baneful forces that are now rampant in our civilization can be reversed our land also will become—aye, it is becoming—a receptacle for millions of famished dead.

The onfall of general poverty in the United States was not to have been anticipated. No such thing was apprehended by the strong forefathers who laid the foundations of our estate. We had here at the first a clean landscape and an open opportunity. Ours was a virgin world, as our ancestors saw it, rising dewy and sunlit from the waters. They found it and entered it and made a covenant that it should be the home of freedom, and, if of freedom, then the home also of abundance and hope forever, for poverty is the concomitant shadow of slavery, the premonition of it in every age and nation.

Boundless were the resources of glebe and valley, of field and hillside, of lake and forest, when our mighty pioneers began to build us into colony and state and nation. Nothing more bountiful ever offered itself to the cheerful hopes and ennobling ambitions of men than was revealed to the sober, industrious and frugal people who came here out of smothered Europe and began, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to occupy this glorious and prophetic land. It was the new Atlantis. Population came on like a sunrise. Intelligence abounded. Just before the Revolution there was not a native adult in all New England who could not read and write. We got on well. Poverty was unknown. Like patriot Titans, we shook ourselves out of the old world condition and began an auspicious career of peace and plenty. We abandoned the past. We abolished primogeniture. We sent entail into the limbo by the moon. We mocked at Dei gratia as an absurd delusion of antiquity. We declared three inalienable rights of man—namely, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We ought to have added the free possession of land.

Under such auspices why should poverty have ever supervened in the United States? Why should the voice of the poor ever be heard rising like a wail from plantation, hamlet and cityful? Why should there be seen standing at the door of the homes of the American people the gaunt specter, want?

Poverty in the United States has come not suddenly, but by stages. At the close of the first quarter of the century it had scarcely appeared at all. When the venerable Lafayette was in Boston in 1825, he made a speech from the balcony of an old house, still standing, at the corner of Park and Beacon streets. Looking round over the well ordered multitude of free men who blocked all the open spaces, the honored guest said, "Where are your poor?" He repeated it: "Where are your poor? In this assembly I see them not. Why have they not come also?" Some one said, "We are all here, rich and poor together." Lafayette replied: "No, the poor are not here. They are not anywhere in America. They are in Europe." And that makes the difference between an assembly of free men in 1825 and an assembly of inchoate paupers in 1897.

Down to the middle of this century the condition of equality, of common happiness, of free industrial pursuits, of fairly equal distribution of wealth with plethora for none and poverty for none, still prevailed in our country. Men now in middle life can well recall that happy and free condition of ambitious citizenship which existed in all parts of the United States as late as the outbreak of the civil war. The cry of the poor was nowhere heard. Even in the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and around; the farstretching frontier of civilization no wail of distress from want came up to vex the soul of philanthropy. The humble homes of the common people abounded with the essentials of human happiness. One must needs have seen in his boyhood, as the writer saw and is now contemplating with tearful remembrance, the plenty of the old fashioned country homes, around which young fathers cleared new fields, and young mothers, the angels of the wilderness—God bless their memory!—rocked the cradles in which fat boy babies, with the spirit of the gods upon them, slept or crowed as the swelling ripple of life flowed through their healthy souls.

It was only after our great struggle, after our day of battle and devastation, after the sad estrangement of the south and north, after the chasm had opened with dreadful animosity to close with indivisible reunion, that the condition of poverty in the United States appeared. Indeed, it was not in the first period after the war that this condition came. It is within the easy memory of men that a full decade—nearly two decades—passed after the day of peace before the coming of the day of poverty.

Nothing is more manifest than that this condition, this return of the old European and Asiatic fate to our American shores, was the result of some untoward and fatal break in the remedial methods by which we set about to restore ourselves after the civil war. Had there been nothing abnormal, nothing criminal, in these methods, we should have got well again. After the storm the calm would have supervened. Our wounds would have healed. The grass would have grown green over the hallowed graves of our Union and Confederate dead. After the wreckage and turmoil the elements would have subsided, and the people would have been more free, more cheerful and hopeful in their subsequent abundance than in their preceding plenty.

It was the destruction of natural conditions that sent our woe upon us. It was the malevolent genius of man at work among the then silent forces of our forward movement that in the seventies and eighties brought about the conditions which we are now obliged to face. There were men—a large group of men—who were then alert while the nation was asleep. They began to intrigue before the smoke of battle had cleared away. They got hold of the industrial, economic and financial forces of this reviving nation and deliberately turned them from the course of nature and justice to the course of injustice and iniquity. They purchased the war debt of the United States and cunningly converted it into an instrument with which to torment the people by paralyzing their power to pay. They invented a method by which to make impossible the payment of that debt. They transformed it into a fanged desmodont. They tampered with the contract existing between themselves and the nation. They made a fraudulent law in their own interest. They inserted a false counter into the money system of the United States by which, when the people paid, they paid nothing; by which, when they paid one half, the other half was greater than the whole; by which, when the robbers had extorted more than $5,000,000,000 from the hard earnings of the people and had stored the treasure in their own vaults, the maw of the debt beast was more insatiable than ever!

Not satisfied with its store, the ogre wealth then began to organize and to concentrate its forces. It contrived one scheme after another by which to possess itself of more—more. Producing nothing itself, it devised methods by which to absorb the producing energies of the whole people. It scrupled not to lay farreaching and dangerous schemes, the cords of which were gradually tightened until after more than a decade the sense of suffocation began to arouse the people to the fact that an incubus had settled upon them, that a vampire was draining the blood and breath of our national life.

Well known is the nature of the various enterprises which have been hatched in the last quarter of a century in the heavy but fertile brain of consolidated wealth. To say that when wealth accumulates men decay is only to repeat an aphorism good since the days of Goldsmith and now unhappily verified in the United States. The reason is that the excessive accumulation of wealth is always effected from sources and resources other than its own. In proportion as the resources produced by labor are taken away and given to those who labor not, to that extent the laborer is discouraged and rendered hopeless. To that extent his arm is paralyzed and his heart darkened. To that extent his producing power is smitten with palsy, and the soul of him begins to sink. He loses the spirit of the free man and recedes toward the hovel. Instead of supporting free schools, he pays rent and interest to his masters. With that, poverty falls on him like a blight, and the outcome is either the enslavement or the open rebellion of the masses.

This state, so unexpected and so portentous, has come to pass in the United States. The great mass of the American people are slipping back from their vantage like jaded beasts toiling on the apron of a treadmill, slipping back into lower and still lower industrial, economic and political conditions. As they are borne back and down by the pressure that is upon them, and even by their own inert weight, they moan and sigh. That is their only sign, and I say it is the most pitiful wail of human history. Whoever has the heart of humanity in him will hear as he goes about from city to country seat, from office to village, from field to distant station, the half smothered cry of the poor. Let us note for a moment in what manner the appeal of those who are in want, or who are bordering on want, is received by the upper powers of society.

Whenever the dolorous condition of poverty begins to be pointed out by the friends of humanity, the enemies of humanity pick up the complaint and say three things in answer. First, they say that it is a lie; second, that it was always so, and, third, that the good God loves his poor children and will take care of them. In this attitude toward the poor stands the high up and powerful world today, and in this attitude stands in particular the parvenu American aristocracy.

When confronted with the poverty of the masses, our aristocracy, our gilded clan, declares, in the first place, that we have no poor in the United States. In the second place it declares that the poor have always been and always will be, and, in the third place, it declares that the good God, whose servants we are, whose churches we build and whose priests and preachers we feed, will take care of his poor children, the meaning being that we are not responsible for it, that the estate of poverty is natural, and that the cry of the poor is only a false murmur of discontent. Let us look at this casuistical answer of wealth to the complaint of philanthropy.

In the first place, they say that there are no poor. They say this for the reason that the poor may be avoided and not seen. The millionaire may build his house so that the unpleasing aspect of poverty may not shadow the halls or be seen through the shutters. The walls are thick, and the windows are high, and the spiked bronze fence around is sufficient for the abatis of a fort. Within such a keep the cry of the poor will not be heard. He who lives there may say that there are no poor, since he does not hear them, and if the philanthropist, working his way by some kindly stratagem along the corridors, manages to meet the baron of the castle and asks him if he does not hear the cry of the downtrodden millions he only answers that there are no poor in this country. "Everybody," says he, "is well and happy in this glorious land. I read only this morning in The Metropolitan Hypocrite that the happy laborers are all at work again and that living was never before so good and easy! You are an anarchist arraying the poor against the rich. There are no poor in this country, and you ought to be arrested for stirring up a strife among the classes."

At the next castle the baron says: "Why do you try to alter the laws of nature and Providence? The good book has said, 'The poor, you have always with you.' There was never a time in the world's history when there were not poor people, and there will never be a time when they are not. Poverty is a natural condition. It cannot be avoided. He who fights against it is a fool. When men are poor, it signifies only that they are not able or not fit to have more. If they had more, they would abuse the gift and waste it. We are the providential guardians of the wealth of the world. We keep it and distribute it so that it may be a blessing. We ourselves never abuse or waste it—never."

The baron of the third castle says that God is good, meaning that we who love him so much and obey him so well are all doing our best to alleviate the griefs and hardships of the poor. Especially are we who have and control the wealth of the world using it in such a manner as to mitigate as far as possible the hard conditions of poverty. We build poorhouses and asylums; we organize charities; we preach for the poor and pray for them; we build great churches—into which they never come—and organize gigantic pawnshops—which they never enter; we spend great sums of money and consume our revenues in trying to lift up the abject masses, and when our efforts are not crowned with success we sorrow not as those who have no hope, but invent some new method of appeasing the dreadful condition which we admit, but are powerless to reform.

Of one thing, however, we are sure, and that is that we have good hearts and consciences, and we are doing as much as we can to make better the sad condition of mankind. For this reason we resent your interference and reproaches. By reproaching us you disturb the existing order, and, being a disturber of the existing order, you are yourself an enemy of peace and progress. We are the friends of the existing order. The existing order includes the system of wage industry. It includes the tenement system of residence (or burial) for the poor. It includes the conversion of the mass of mankind into a concrete on which the structure of civilization is reared. It includes the government of the many by the few. It includes the domination of consolidated wealth over society. It includes the possession and control of the resources of nations and peoples by a few hundreds or thousands of men, of which we are conspicuous examples. It includes the stock exchange, the trade combination, the syndicate and the trust. It includes every scheme which the quickened faculties of men have been able to devise for perpetuating, in a revised form, the horrid slaveries of the past, and yet, says plutocracy, if you should disturb this existing order you would upset the civilization of the world, and you shall not do it! We have prepared for you and are still preparing. We know you of old. You are a believer in democracy. You think and teach that one man is as good as another. You think and teach that wealth ought to be so generally distributed that all may have a share in the blessings and comforts of plenty. You think and teach that poverty itself ought to be abolished. You think and teach that instead of alleviating the condition of the poor that condition ought to be destroyed. You think and teach the great absurdity that there ought to be no poor, that men should go forth free and have families and feed them and educate them and bring them up to free citizenship in a great republic of equal rights for all.

We meet you, say the millionaires, on this ground. We believe in none of the things which you advocate. We will accept none of them. We intend that the masses shall remain the masses. We intend that they shall not rise to freedom and spontaneity. We intend to keep them as they are—the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. We intend that they shall live under such conditions of ignorance and dirtiness and depravity as shall make their emergence impossible. We intend to hold them back and to hold you back. For this purpose we have fixed the powers of society and arrayed them against you and your agitation. We intend whenever you stir to blow you into eternity. We have our arsenals ready. We have taken our millionaire sons and organized them into regiments and have instructed the capitalistic press to indoctrinate them into the true principles of solid government. We have packed our arsenals full of arms and munitions of war. Not one bayonet, not one bullet, not one belt, not one grain of powder in them all is intended or ever was intended for a foreign foe. It is intended for you. Whenever the people begin to stir and to accept your pernicious doctrines of equal rights we shall let down our drawbridges and plant our batteries at the corners of the squares. We will vomit death upon you in great floods until we have taught you that freedom is a delusion and democracy a sham. Therefore go your way and teach no more the doctrine of equal rights for all, or, if you teach at all, teach in a mild and soothing manner, so as to disturb not at all the existing order. Let us alone, for God is good, and we are his servants. We will help him to take care of his poor children, and we will manage meanwhile to continue the consumption of the products of labor in those generous recreations, exercises and humanities that are the peculiar functions of the rich and noble. We will build our palaces and increase our livery and illuminate our ballrooms and provide our yachts with delicacies and rich wines and sail away on visitation to the capitals of those good old stable states where wealth is properly honored and where the poor know their places.

Such is the selfish plea of the American plutocracy.

Hard is it, oh, my countrymen, to battle against the imperial powers of consolidated wealth! Hard is it to face the condition which has already supervened in the United States. Such is the alluring splendor of wealth and such is the rough exterior of free democracy that many are seduced by the former and many are in dread of the latter. Fortunes are made, and those who wallow in them forget that their estate might be by disaster or convulsion brought down to the level of that of the underman. They adopt the motto, "After us, the deluge," and if this were all there were less cause for fear in contemplating the destinies of humanity, but the disease of wealth lust has disseminated itself like a poison, and the infection of it is felt as far as the borders of society. The virus is in the veins of thousands and millions. It is perceived that the rich are strong and free, that they have not only houses and equipages and tables burdened with flowers, but that they also have pre-eminence in all things else. Therefore we, too, must be like them. Therefore we, too, must by some means get away from our fellow men, cease to share their hardships, cease to hear their cry and join the glittering cavalcade of the triumphant plutocracy.

This disease of wealth lust must be met with an antidote, else we shall all likewise perish. Whoever strives to amend the existing order is obliged to combat not only the organized enemy in his front, but these sad human weaknesses around him and behind. I repeat, it is a hard battle, and whoever enters it must leave home and kindred behind and offer himself freely for the good of mankind, for the attempted reform of a perverse condition in the civilized life. But let us do this freely and without fear. Let us perform our part in the great contest that is on. Let us who retain our sympathies with democracy and believe in it contend fearlessly for the faith that was delivered to our fathers.

As for the rest, we may be sure that the enemy will hear nothing that is in the nature of reason and truth and conscience. But nevertheless the enemy shall hear! Sooner or later the power of consolidated wealth will be humbled and restrained. Sooner or later those ambitions and selfish intriguers against the rights of humanity, against the equality and brotherhood of all men and all women before the law, will be brought to moderation and humility.

Oh, ye money lords of the United States! Oh, thou parvenu, pig headed aristocracy! Oh, ye men of unbounded wealth and license, ye men who reap where ye have not sown and gather where ye have not strewn, ye men who have arrogated to yourselves the right of establishing a despotism over American society, ye men who have banded together to destroy the great republic and to rebuild on its ruins the abandoned, owl haunted fabric of the past, ye men who are the foes of human liberty, who do not believe in the democracy of man, who trample down truth and crush the aspirations and hopes of 70,000,000 people under your gilded Juggernaut, ye men whom nothing will satisfy but to gather up the total earnings of your countrymen and consume them in the attempted gratification of your insatiable greed and luxury, ye men whom preachers preach to and teachers teach and lawyers plead for and orators flatter and journalists glorify, ye men who have purchased the organized powers of society and who use them as the dumb pawns of the gambler's board, who think you can buy the world and convert it one half into a slave market and the other half into a park, ye men who own all the railways and all the bonds and all the sugar and all the petroleum and most of the cotton and all the whisky—heaven save us!—of the United States, ye men whose intolerable pride overtops that of the feudal lords and whose unmitigated selfishness devours the lives of others as the Roman gluttons devoured humming birds and snails, ye men who fear neither the proclamation of truth nor the appeal of innocence in torment, ye millionaires and multimillionaires and billionaires about to be, whose spoliation of the human race goes on unchecked and whose arrogance already grins defiance out of the ironbound windows of your arsenals, stop—stop now! The time has come for you to pause and listen! The low murmur which you hear in the distance, so sad and far, is the cry of the poor. They who cry are your fellow beings. They are as good as you are. They have as much right to the blessedness of life as you have. They have brothers and sisters and children, as you have a few. They have hearts, as some of you have. They are patient and true, as you are not. They are not arrogant and envious; they are humble and sincere. If there be a God, they are his loved ones, and now, by the goodness of heaven, you shall hear their cry. We serve upon you a modest and generous notice to hear that cry. You shall do it. The nation will make you do it. You are not the lords of the world; you are not the proprietors of nature. You are simply men, as are the rest of your brothers. Your brothers will do you no harm, but you shall hear their cry. You shall not be liars and say that there are no poor; you shall not be casuists and say that it was always so and always will be, for civilization will either abolish poverty or be abolished by it. You shall not be hypocrites and say that God will take care of those whom you have robbed of their labor and their hope, as though he were your confederate. Hear ye, hear ye, the cry of the poor and answer that cry with justice and compassion! Otherwise the future will come down on you like night, and your children's children, visited with a fate worse than that which you now inflict on the children of the poor, will damn you for your sin and folly.

RAILROADS AND THE STATE.

Results In Germany Surely Justify Government Ownership.

Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz, Germany, has sent to the state department a report on Prussian railroads.

"State ownership of railroads," he says, "plays an important part in Prussia's finances. Earning enormous sums, serving commerce and manufactures in times of peace and for all strategic purposes in times of war, they have more than justified the arguments that urged the government to own them and the liberal policies that have put them down and pushed them out into all parts of the empire."

The receipts for 1896-7 have gone beyond the estimate of the budget of 1,020,592,100 marks, and the estimate for 1897-8 is 1,110,210,860 marks, while the total income of the kingdom is only slightly more than 2,000,000,000 marks. After giving statistics in some detail the consul continues:

"No other branch of public property pays so surely and so well. The certainty of the receipts, their size, the ease with which they are obtained, their cash character, render them the most useful of all the moneys turned into the public treasury. How successfully they are run in other respects, whether better than they would have been under private ownership, it is hard to say. The state has had its hands on the roads from the very beginning. Seeing how successfully they would aid armies and also how necessary they would be in the development of the empire, Prussia did not hesitate to take the railroads over to the state. Their quasi public character has helped the people to understand that they should be controlled, at least, if not owned, by the state.

"The tendency all over the empire is toward state and city ownership of all kinds of transportation facilities as well as of telegraphs, telephones and other means of communication."

Japan and Gold.

Japan adopted the gold standard a few months ago amid the yells of applause and clapping of hands by the goldbugs of this country. Japan is dead broke today, notwithstanding the big indemnity paid her by China, but the goldbugs are keeping very quiet about it. The European millionaires will no doubt loan her more gold, providing she will mortgage the labor of four generations of people to pay the interest. This system of slavery now in vogue here and in Europe is the height of goldbug civilization and Christianity.—Independent American.

Municipal Ownership.

The city of Birmingham, England, now builds and runs street railways, gas works, electric lighting plant, water supply and Turkish baths. It buys the food that is sold in the markets of Birmingham, sells the same and owns the markets too. Birmingham also builds houses for artisans and rents them. It owns and operates a farm, a printing establishment and a woolen mill and is in the egg business.

What They Will Do.

What will the farmers do with all this money they are getting for their wheat? Why, they'll take it to the banks and pay their debts with it. That'll make their credit good again, and the banks will loan them back their money on a new set of mortgages, and then—prosperity will be here for sure and "business" will boom like a house afire.—Social Democrat.

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Thur., Dec. 9, 10 a. m.
This new twin screw steamer has magnificent accommodations for cabin passengers (equal to the best New York liners), and is the largest and fastest passenger vessel sailing from Boston. (No Live Stock Carried.)
Saloon passage $75 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.
For passage, plans, etc., apply to local agents, Dennis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. H. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell, or Gen. Passenger Agent, 103 State street, Boston, Mass.

CATELY & PEARSON, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty. 44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

First Frosts AND Flower Pots
We have a full line of Flower Pots ... now is the time to take up your ... for we have a killing frost.

It is not what you EARN, But what you SAVE That makes you RICH.
Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the
WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
273 Central and 4 Gorham, LOWELL, MASS.

F. M. BARNEY & Co.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provisions
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
48 THORNDIKE ...
Tel 344-4 Wamesit Ban...

You Have Struck the Right P...
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND ... LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

THESE ARE DAYS
When preparations for winter are in order. We are confident that we can help you in one particular; that is in putting your sleigh into shape for the first snow. You remember that it looked bad the last of last season, the irons needed going over, there was need of paint and varnish. Hadn't you better have it given attention now? We can help you.
The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
KITSON BUILDING.

School Shoes
Are Our Specialties This Week.
Misses' Hand-made, Spring Heel, in Kid and Cloth Tip, Button or Lace, $1.25 a pair.
Youths' Lace Shoes $1 a pair.
Men's Lace Shoes, $1.25 a pair.
The quality of stock and wear these goods possess cannot be secured at the ... prices when these are gone.
J. J. LONERG...
215 DUTTON STREET.

Peter H. Savage
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Calls, night or day, ... tended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20 ... $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 ... Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

DERBY & ...

WELSH WONDER'S WHEELING

He Lowers the Mile Record Paced by 2 1-5 Seconds.

Boston Again Beaten by Baltimore—Squirting Record Beaten at Nashua.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Jimmy Michael, the little Welsh wheelman, on the Willow grove track yesterday, clipped 2 1-5 seconds from the best American record for one mile paced. The record was 1:38 1-5, made by McDuffee of Boston about six weeks ago on the St. Charles track at Boston. Michael's time was 1:36. The fastest time for one mile was made by J. S. Stocks in England about a month ago, when he covered the distance in 1:35 2-5. Stocks was paced by motor cycles, and his time was not recognized by the L. A. W. on account of the character of the pacemaker.

Michael was paced by a sextet and a quad, and established the record after one trial, in which he equalled the track record of 1:38 4-5, made by Arthur Gardiner on the occasion of the national meet of last August. Michael, who has been training all this week on the track for trials at all records from one-third of a mile to 33 miles to be made next Saturday, received special sanctions for each day of the week, and his managers considered him in condition to make the trial for the mile record.

The first trial came off at 3:30 o'clock. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the track was in splendid condition. The pistol cracked just as Michael crossed the tape. The Welshman held fast to the sextet and was making ready to pick up the quad when the latter's chain broke. He caught the sextet again and held close for the mile, crossing in 1:38 4-5.

A brief rest followed and the second trial was made. The line was crossed on the start at a splendid pace, and on the quarter the remarkably fast time of 23 3-5 was announced; the third was covered in 31 1-5, and the half mile in 47 3-5. Here the little demon made a splendid pickup of the quad. The four kept a rattling good pace, which Michael showed his ability to hold by calling to them to go faster.

EXHIBITION GAME.

Boston's New Pitcher Showed Up Well Against the Baltimores.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Boston league team played here yesterday for the first time in several years, and had as their opponents the Baltimores. The game was not exactly of the sort to make the real rooter grow enthusiastic, for it was merely an exhibition contest, and in consequence the men played rather listlessly. Nevertheless the score was close, some sharp plays were made, and the 3500 spectators on the whole enjoyed the exhibition.

Both teams indulged in hard hitting. Hickman, who pitched for Boston, led in that respect, getting a home run and a three-bagger in addition to a single. Three of the four home runs made went over the right field fence.

Hughey Jennings, when he stepped to the plate in the second inning, was presented with a gold headed cane by Holy Cross college students. The two teams played today in Springfield. The score:

Baltimore.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3 b	3	2	1	5	2	0
O'Brien, r. f	6	1	2	1	1	1
Jennings, s. s	5	3	2	1	3	1
Kelley, l. f	5	1	4	6	0	0
Quinn, c. f	5	0	1	4	0	1
Doyle, 1 b	5	1	1	7	0	0
Reitz, 2 b	3	2	0	2	3	0
Bowerman, c	5	1	2	1	2	0
Pond, p	5	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	41	11	14	27	13	3

Boston.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stivetts, c. f	3	2	1	0	0	1
Tenney, 1 b	5	2	2	6	1	0
Lowe, 2 b	5	1	3	3	3	0
Stahl, r. f	5	0	1	1	0	0
Duffy, l. f	5	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b	5	0	1	1	1	0
Long, s. s	5	1	0	6	1	1
Yeager, c	4	1	1	6	1	0
Hickman, p	4	2	3	2	0	0
Totals	41	10	13	*26	7	2

*Two out when winning run was made.

Baltimore	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	—11
Boston	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—10

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Quinn, Bowerman, Stahl, Duffy. Three-base hits—McGraw, Hickman, Bowerman. Home runs—O'Brien, Lowe, Yeager, Hickman. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen base—Stivetts. First base on balls—McGraw, Reitz, Stivetts. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—Reitz, Pond. Wild pitch—Pond. Time—1:40. Umpires—Emslie and Hurst.

SQUIRTING RECORD BEATEN.

Nashua, Oct. 8.—The Union Fire company of Pepperell, Mass., beat the world's record in a handtub contest at the firemen's muster here, the playing being 232 feet 4 inches. The record had been held for 22 years by the Eureka company of Hudson, Mass., which won it in Portland, Me., in 1875, playing 229 feet, winning the world's championship and a prize of $1000. The Eureka company played yesterday, but did not win one of the four prizes. The playing was the heaviest known in New England for 10 years. Of the 12 companies participating in the contest the lowest score was 186 feet.

THOROUGHBREDS WON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—A relay of six thoroughbred horses from the stables of Thomas W. South raced five miles yesterday on the Tigo bicycle track against four crack bicyclists, and the horses won in 9 minutes and 52 seconds, with the wheelmen only five yards behind. The race was the feature event of an afternoon's program of amateur bicycle races.

ONE MILE TRACK RECORD.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Brockton fair came fully up to expectations yesterday and beat all previous records by thousands. The much coveted goal of 40,000 people present was reached according to the best estimates. The weather was all that could be desired. The best previous attendance was 36,000 in 1895.

E. A. McDuffee of Boston broke the one mile track record for a single bicycle rider by two-fifths of a second, going the distance in 2:01 1-5 against time. Tom Butler went the mile in 2:01 3-5 last year. McDuffee was paced by three triplets.

BUCKED THE IMPREGNABLE.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 8.—Swartz, the stocky rush of the 'varsity scrub, won great praise from the big crowd present at yesterday afternoon's hard practice at Princeton by bucking the hitherto impregnable 'varsity line and making a sensational run of 75 yards down the field. He was followed in his flying career by Suter, who succeeded in downing him by a magnificent tackle, but when but five yards intervened between Swartz and a touchdown. The play was a repetition of Suter's great run in the Harvard game two years ago.

SEVEN LENGTHS BEHIND.

Halifax, Oct. 8.—The double scull race between the Lynch brothers of Halifax and John McKay of Boston and Robert Johnston of New Brunswick was won by the local oarsmen without serious effort. They took the lead at the start and had little trouble in maintaining it, though the two boats kept close together until after the turn was made. The distance was three nautical miles, and was covered by the winners in 21.22. McKay and Johnston were over seven lengths behind. The prize was $150.

RECORD BREAKING DELAYED.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Owing to the unfavorable weather yesterday the attempt of John R. Gentry and Robert J to beat the world's record for double teams was postponed until today. Gentry will also start in single harness to beat Star Pointer's record of 1:59 1-4. In his work on Tuesday he covered a half mile in one minute without a pacemaker to urge him up to his best speed. The track was rough and slow when the trial took place.

PERTAINING TO BASEBALL.

The Western league proposes to ask the National league for two years of protection from the operation of the draft.

The interclass baseball championship of Princeton and the silver trophy cup was won by the class of '98 yesterday in a well contested game. The freshmen went down before Parsons' twirling and lost through their inability to bunch their hits. The game ended with a score of 9 to 2.

The first Chicago player to sign a contract for next season was Shortstop Dahlen, who has affixed his signature to an agreement to play in Chicago. This effectually disposes of the story that First Baseman Doyle of Baltimore was to be exchanged for the clever shortstop. Dahlen will play ball in California this winter.

Manger Selee of the Boston league team has signed as a catcher "Kitty" Bransfield of Worcester. Bransfield has the reputation as being a fast amateur player, and three or four of the managers of smaller teams have been after his services. He has played with the Graftons, a semi-professional nine, all summer, and his batting average for the year was about 400 per cent and his fielding percentage 963.

NEGROES RETURNING TO AFRICA.

Colon, Colombia, via Galveston, Oct. 8.—All Colon is in a fever of excitement on account of the embarkation of 500 Africans for Sierra Leon, on board the British steamer Holyrood. Six hundred of these natives of Africa arrived here under contract a year ago, ragged and naked, and they are now returning to their homes in better condition. The remainder of the party have either absconded or, more likely, have died at various places along the canal route of berie-beri.

The captain of the Holyrood is taking precautions to prevent an outbreak of the Africans while on the way across the Atlantic, and he made them give up the knives, revolvers, cutlasses and razors with which they were armed.

The canal company officials express themselves as being delighted to get rid of the African laborers. They say the latter have proved themselves expensive and indifferent workers.

MINERS LEAVING TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Sixty to 60 families of miners from the Jollico district, passed through here Thursday morning on their way to the mines at Cerona, Ala. Miners have been leaving for two months, and there are now very few left of the 2500 who went on strike on May 1, most of them having gone to Virginia and Alabama. The men have given up all hope of a settlement.

At Work Again.

A few applications of Salvation Oil will readily cure sprains and bruises, and heal cuts, burns and scalds. It is undoubtedly the best pain-cure on the market, and should be, ready for use, in every home in the land. Mr. Frank Stubenhaver 1337 Elm St., Dubuque, Iowa, states: "I used Salvation Oil on a sprained elbow, which threatened to prevent me from working, and after several thorough rubbings, I awoke the very next morning much relieved and able to go to work. Had I not used Salvation Oil I certainly would have lost a week's work, which would have amounted to many times the cost of a bottle of Oil. Everybody should keep Salvation Oil in the house." It is sold everywhere for only 25 cents.

KILLED BY SHAFT

Typhoid Patient Jumps From Fourth Story.

VESSEL WITH YELLOW FEVER COMING TO BOSTON.

Girl Killed In Fall From Third Story.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Edward J. Harrington of Charlestown, employed at the ropewalk in the navy yard, was caught in the shafting yesterday morning, and before assistance could be rendered he was injured internally, so that his recovery is doubtful. He is 24 years of age.

William C. Kingman, in a delirium resulting from typhoid fever, jumped from the window of his room in the fourth story while his nurse was absent. He struck on the brick sidewalk, fracturing his skull and injuring himself internally so that he will die.

The British steamer Honiton, Captain Hudson, from Progreso for this port, which put into Fortress Monroe Tuesday with sickness on board and Chief Engineer Bacon dead, left there at noon Wednesday and should reach here tonight. The vessel will be dealt with the same as ordinary cases. It is said that Captain Hudson and two members of the crew are sick with what appears to be yellow fever, and their cases will be carefully watched upon arrival at Gallup's island.

Antoni and Elizabeth Volpe, charged with making counterfeit money, were held in $2500 each for the federal grand jury. The principal evidence against the prisoners, besides the coin and implements found in the room occupied by the defendants, was a written and signed contract to make and deal in counterfeit coin, in which the name of one of the arrested persons appeared as a principal. According to the terms of the document, each was to contribute $600 toward capitalizing the enterprise. Accounts were to be strictly kept and the work was to be conducted according to prearranged plans. In case of the detection of any of the three principals named the others were to look out for themselves. It was a secret compact, and affords the police little assistance in their efforts to trace the other parties to it.

Mary Grilling, 7 years old, fell from a third story window at her home in South Boston yesterday and fractured her skull. She was taken to the city hospital, but was removed from there by her mother and taken home against the protests of the physicians. The child will probably die.

BEHRING SEA CONFERENCE.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Full information has been received as to the position of the British government on the Behring sea conference. This proves to be much more complete than the brief cable reports from London indicate, as the department has been advised not only of Great Britain's declination to enter a conference unless it is limited to the experts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, but has also been informed quite fully as to what led the Marquis of Salisbury to this conclusion.

The British view is that at no stage of the negotiations has the British government agreed to a conference except that between the experts of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The latest correspondence on the subject lends to considerable doubt as to who will participate in the coming meetings. It has been understood that the difference would be bridged over by holding two meetings, in one of which Russia and Japan would participate without Great Britain, while a second meeting would be held between the experts of Great Britain and the United States. It is understood that Ambassador Hay was directed to effect such an arrangement in case Great Britain declined to enter the general conference. There is now some question whether the British authorities will participate in any way until a definite decision is reached as to who will take part in the general conference, as there is understood to be a reluctance on the part of Great Britain to participate in a dual conference.

ONE KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

Rockville, Md., Oct. 8.—John Hinton, an aged farmer living at Endor, near here, was shot and killed, his wife mortally wounded and his daughter, Mrs. William Timmons, dangerously wounded by the husband of the latter. Timmons and his wife have not lived happily together, and a quarrel recently resulted in the woman going to the home of her parents with the avowed intention of permanently separating from her husband.

Timmons went to the Hinton home yesterday and accused the aged couple of influencing their daughter to leave him. A quarrel ensued, which was ended by Timmons drawing his revolver and shooting all three. He then made his escape and has not been arrested.

GOT AWAY WITH $3000.

Monganfield, Ky., Oct. 8.—Thieves entered the office of the Union County bank during lunch hour yesterday and secured over $3000 which had been left in the cash drawer. When the bank officials returned they found the drawer had been rifled. The vault was locked. The robbers escaped, leaving no clue.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

DROUGHT AND FIRE JOIN

To Spread Destruction in the Forests Of Arkansas.

No Rain Fall in Two Months—Devastation in Southern Manitoba.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8.—Drought and forest fires are doing great damage in Arkansas, and the situation grows worse daily. Thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber and other property has been burned, and stock in nearly all sections of the state is suffering from the scarcity of water; in some places there is not even drinking water for the people. No general rain has fallen for over 60 days, and in some localities the drought is of even longer duration.

The forests being as dry as tinder and the ground covered with dry leaves, from all sections reports of disastrous fires are being received. Miles of fence have been destroyed, saw mills burned and cabins gutted. In some instances the flames have been communicated to large fields of open cotton, which was destroyed. In hundreds of localities wells and springs have entirely dried up, and residents are hauling water in barrels from the nearest streams, which in some sections are 20 miles distant. Nearly all late vegetables have been parched in the fields. The people, in many localities, are holding meetings and praying for rain.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 8.—Ten or 12 persons are reported to have been burned to death. Settlers have been fighting the flames night and day for over a week, trying to keep them from getting into the more thickly populated districts; hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber has been destroyed, and considerable grain as well as some farm buildings. Up to this time the fire has been confined to the Canadian side of the boundary, but the swath line between the United States and Manitoba has been obliterated and great fears are entertained that the fires will get beyond the control of the settlers.

The flames are driving hundreds of wolves and coyotes into the open country, and large flocks of geese and ducks have been flying over the burning forests. East of Whitemouth the situation is very critical. The section foreman at Darwin and his wife and men were picked up by a freight train and brought into Whitemouth. Roadmaster Horner, on a handcar, attempted to run from Darwin with his men, but nearly all succumbed through suffocation, and were compelled to take refuge in a passing freight. All the telegraph poles for several miles east of the town are down and trains are tied up.

ELEVEN DEMONS

Held for Fiendish Assault on a Woman.

AN ANGRY MOB THREATENS TO RESCUE

Them When Being Sent to Prison.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.—An angry crowd gathered about the courthouse and jail in Newport, Ky., yesterday upon the announcement of a most shocking assault by 11 men upon the young wife of a switchman recently married. The sheriff was obliged to clear the corridors, and threats of vengeance were made.

Thomas Gleason and his wife started out on the Alexandria pike to visit a friend Wednesday night, when two men with revolvers and representing themselves to be officers separated husband and wife and dragged the shrieking woman into a field, where 11 men assaulted her. The penalty for this crime in Kentucky is death.

The ruffians were brought to preliminary trial before Judge Bennett, who held them all to answer to the grand jury without bail. Meantime, owing to the excited state of feeling and the insecurity of the Newport jail, the men were ordered to be taken to Mayville for safe keeping.

When the time came for the removal of the 10 prisoners to the Chesapeake and Ohio depot to take the train for Mayville there was such a menacing crowd about the jail that the sheriff called out the entire police force to preserve order. It was with difficulty that the men were taken to the wagons which conveyed them to the depot, and the crowd followed close after. At the depot and before the train arrived the situation grew more threatening. The police force finally had to charge the yelling crowd to prevent a rush at the prisoners. Fortunately the train soon came.

The prisoners are aged from 19 to 30, mostly without employment. Two or three are peddlers, and all are known to the police as a gang going together and often found drunk and disorderly. Their names are Meiner, Greer, Miller, Hendling, Frank Bashmiller, Harry Bushmiller, Shannon, Heiner, Duhfoss and Schorte. The one last arrested, and who is still in jail awaiting identification, is William Croxton. The other 10 were recognized by Mrs. Gleason in the crowded courtroom. The men exhibited the most reckless bravado, one or two being drunk. They used vile language and displayed total indifference and unconcern.

GUITEAU PISTOL RECOVERED.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The police have recovered what they believe to be the pistol with which Guiteau shot President Garfield, and have put it in the cabinet at headquarters for safe keeping. It is an ordinary British bulldog revolver of 44 caliber and of cheap make, the handle being set with pieces of wood instead of bone or ivory. Property Clerk Sylvester said it had been obtained from a citizen who had had it in his possession for a number of years. The pistol was taken from police headquarters July 2, 1881, the date President Garfield was shot, by Colonel George B. Corkhill, then district attorney. Subsequently it disappeared mysteriously, and trace of it was obtained only recently.

RESIGNATIONS UNEXPLAINED.

Hartford, Oct. 8.—The National Life association, whose president, D. S. Fletcher, and secretary, Henry T. Brannan, have resigned, has issued the following: "Pending a proposed reorganization of the National Life association, which it is expected will be effected in a very short time the directors, with the approval of the insurance commissioner, have directed that all receipts and disbursements at the company's disposal shall be under the supervision of William Waldo Hyde of this city." It is officially stated that there has been no peculation or malfeasance. No reasons are yet given for the resignations of the two officials.

IMPORTANT POINT RAISED.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 8.—In the case of the Enterprise Brewing company et al. vs George Grime et al., assignees, in which the Enterprise and Narragansett Brewing companies seek to recover $2675 alleged to be due them from the defendants as proceeds of the sale of the property of Finnegan & Fitzsimmons, insolvent debtors, M. G. B. Swift, counsel for the defendants, has filed an amended answer to the declaration of the plaintiffs. It sets forth that both concerns were foreign corporations and have no standing in this commonwealth, because no certificates of incorporation have been filed here. Therefore, they have no legal right to do business here.

Being unable to prove the standing of his clients, the defendants, under the answer at once, A. J. Jennings asked for a continuance, and the case went over until Oct. 13 or later. The action of the plaintiffs in this case is brought on a mortgage from Finnegan & Fitzsimmons, filed and recorded five days before the petition in insolvency.

The case as it now stands presents peculiar possibilities in the way of law questions. There is a possibility that the mortgage may be declared void. Should the case have such a termination, its effect would be far reaching in that many brewing companies now doing business in this state would be placed in a similar position to that of the plaintiffs in this case.

WOULD NOT TAKE A DARE.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Margaret Conway, a widow, for a number of years has lived alone with her son, Patrick, in a wild section on the Rand hill road, eight miles from here. Her other son, James, has lived with his family at the home of his wife's parents, a quarter of a mile further on. Patrick has a bad reputation, and has been in trouble several times recently. Wednesday evening he reached home intoxicated and commenced to abuse his mother. James, who was visiting his mother, remonstrated with him, whereupon Patrick became violent, overturned the table and tried to eject his brother from the house.

When James refused to go, Patrick went into an adjoining room, procured his rifle, loaded it and returned to the kitchen. James dared him to shoot and tried to push off the now desperate man. Patrick forced James out in the yard, and there deliberately shot him, the ball tearing through the left arm and into the abdomen.

INSURGENTS LOSE SUPPLIES.

Havana, Oct. 8.—According to the bulletins issued from the headquarters of the Spaniards, a government force ambushed and captured a boat having on board 207 boxes of ammunition and seized 249 boxes of ammunition found along the shore. Both of these lots, it is stated, belonged to an expedition which landed at the mouth of the Arimao, in the district of Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, recently.

It is further officially announced that General Molina has captured, after a short resistance, an insurgent camp situated on the heights of Riscadero, province of Havana. Lieutenant Alfan was wounded during the engagement.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

VICTIM OF AN ABORTION.

Jacksonville, Ills., Oct. 8.—Nora Harris, who died Sept. 11 as the reported result of a buggy accident, and whose body was disinterred by the coroner's jury, was murdered, according to the verdict of that body. Dr. Skinner is the man charged with causing her death by a criminal operation, and Adam Large, her stepfather, and William Hobson, her lover, are declared in the verdict to have been accessories. Warrants are out for the arrest of the three men, but they have disappeared.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Harwich, Mass., Oct. 8.—Horton Eldredge, 16 years of age, attempted to shoot a man whom he saw with his mother in the latter's house, firing a revolver from the outside through a window. He missed his aim, but, evidently thinking he had shot the man and fearing the consequences, he shot himself and died in half an hour.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. JOHNSON, ESQ. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1871.

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

NEW PIANO, $175

At STEINERT'S.

Removal Sale.

Great Bargains

CALL TODAY.

At 34 Prescott Street

AFTER OCT. 1.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $19 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p.m. Not open Evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

FREE

A delicious cup of Empress Tea or Coffee to every visitor in Basement Department.

50c. will buy one pound of 38c. Mocha and Java Coffee, and half pound 65c. Tea, Oolong, Japan, English Breakfast or Formosa in Tea and Coffee Department in Basement.

WE WANT TO SELL NEW FALL AND WINTER JACKETS

Friday and Saturday and to do so we have laid out for sale some of the most phenomenal values ever offered at the opening of a season. Come to our Cloak Department today or tomorrow if you are a money saver.

Lot 1—At $4.98 Each.

We will offer 60 black and navy blue Jackets, sizes 32 to 42, made from an excellent grade of beaver, also a few good cheviots and rough effects, star pointed collar, buttons to the neck, good workmanship, and was made to sell at $7.50 each.

Lot 2—At $6.75 Each.

We will offer about 40 good quality Covert Jackets, made the same as Lot 1, sizes 33 to 38, and we warrant it equal to any garment offered by competition at $10.00 each.

Lot 3—At $7.98 Each.

We will offer 50 of the most up-to-date Jackets, made from high grade Boucle Cloth (in black only) faced half back with Roman stripe silk, thoroughly well made, and ought to be at least $12.00.

Lot 4—At $10.00 Each.

Just 37 high grade Covert Jackets, light and dark shades, sizes 32 to 40, lined all through with an excellent grade of Changeable Taffeta Silk, and we are assured we cannot duplicate this lot to retail less than $15.

ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS.

We are headquarters for these goods and carry a big stock. All sizes, 34 to 44. We can sell you an Electric Coat from $22.50 upward.

ALASKA SEAL COATS.

We carry fine Seal Coats in stock, also make same to order if customers so desire. We are prepared to offer as good value this season as any house in the world. Our prices range from $125 upward.

PERSIAN COATS.

For a fine fur coat a Parisian stands as well as anything. We are showing some rare beauties from $100 upwards.

All our garments are guaranteed perfect fitting, and if not satisfactory, we cheerfully refund money.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

A MURMUR OF DISCONTENT.

THE PITIFUL CRY OF THE POOR.

"A Long, Low, Distant Murmur of Dread Sound."

THE BLIGHT ON OUR FAIR LAND.

Plutocracy and Pauperism the Products of a Quarter of a Century.

Conditions Not Apprehended by Our Forefathers—The Nation Fell a Prey to the Intrigues of Fiends Who Plotted While the People Reclined Upon a New Found Peace—A Friendly Warning to the Reckless and Hardened Barons. Oh, Ye Liars, Casuists and Hypocrites!

[John Clark Ridpath in September Arena.]

The air is burdened with the half smothered cry of the poor. Their lines have gone out to the end of the earth. There is no speech or language where their voice is not heard. From every land and nation, from every clime and kindred, there comes up, as if from the abyss, what Lord Byron, in one of the powerful passages of "Childe Harold," describes as

A long, low, distant murmur of dread sound.

In an old oriental classic something is said to the effect that the poor we have always with us. This day is that saying fulfilled in the presence of us all. The poor we have with us, and we are ourselves the poor. It is our own cry, then, that we hear echoing around the gulfs and coasts of the world. So be it; but let us reason together a little about this awful condition of poverty among mankind.

We say mankind because the disease of poverty is universal. The world is smitten with it as with an epidemic. The eastern races are nearly all in a state bordering on pauperism. Ever and anon they pass the line and perish by thousands and millions. Whoever will put his ear to the earth may hear the moan of the dying. Oh, it is pitiful! The great regions of Asia are strewn with the decaying carcasses of the wretched beings that have died before their day from sheer want of the means of living longer. Beggary and semi-starvation are the estate of more than 400,000,000 of Asiatics, a number six times as great as the entire population of the United States. The teeming islands of the sea, beautiful and fertile, are little more than pauper sepulchers that have swallowed up emaciated humanity until the very earth is a cake of mould, rimy and poisonous. Strange to remark that there is less starvation in Africa than in either Asia or Europe; stranger still that the portent of pauperism is already on the horizon of America. Unless the baneful forces that are now rampant in our civilization can be reversed our land also will become—aye, it is becoming—a receptacle for millions of famished dead.

The outfall of general poverty in the United States was not to have been anticipated. No such thing was apprehended by the strong forefathers who laid the foundations of our estate. We had here at the first a clean handscape and an open opportunity. Ours was a virgin world, as our ancestors saw it, rising dewy and sunlit from the waters. They found it and entered it and made a covenant that it should be the home of freedom, and, if of freedom, then the home also of abundance and hope forever, for poverty is the concomitant shadow of slavery, the premonition of it in every age and nation.

Boundless were the resources of globe and valley, of field and hillside, of lake and forest, when our mighty pioneers began to build us into colony and state and nation. Nothing more bountiful ever offered itself to the cheerful hopes and ennobling ambitions of men than was revealed to the sober, industrious and frugal people who came here out of smothered Europe and began, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to occupy this glorious and prophetic land. It was the new Atlantis. Population came on like a sunrise. Intelligence abounded. Just before the Revolution there was not a native adult in all New England who could not read and write. We got on well. Poverty was unknown. Like patriot Titans, we shook ourselves out of the old world condition and began an auspicious career of peace and plenty. We abandoned the past. We abolished primogeniture. We sent entail into the limbo by the moon. We mocked at Dei gratia as an absurd delusion of antiquity. We declared three inalienable rights of man—namely, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We ought to have added the free possession of land.

Under such auspices why should poverty have ever supervened in the United States? Why should the voice of the poor ever be heard rising like a wail from plantation, hamlet and city full? Why should there be seen standing at the door of the homes of the American people the gaunt specter, want?

Poverty in the United States has come not suddenly, but by stages. At the close of the first quarter of the century it had scarcely appeared at all. When the venerable Lafayette was in Boston in 1825, he made a speech from the balcony of an old house, still standing, at the corner of Park and Beacon streets. Looking round over the well ordered multitude of free men who blocked all the open spaces, the honored guest said, "Where are your poor?" He repeated it: "Where are your poor? In this assembly I see them not. Why have they not come also?" Some one said, "We are all here, rich and poor together." Lafayette replied: "No, the poor are not here. They are not anywhere in America. They are in Europe." And that makes the difference between an assembly of free men in 1825 and an assembly of inchoate paupers in 1897.

Down to the middle of this century the condition of equality, of common happiness, of free industrial pursuits, of fairly equal distribution of wealth, with plethora for none and poverty for none, still prevailed in our country. Men now in middle life can well recall that happy and free condition of ambitious citizenship which existed in all parts of the United States as late as the outbreak of the civil war. The cry of the poor was nowhere heard. Even in the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and around the furstretching frontier of civilization no wail of distress from want came up to vex the soul of philanthropy. The humble homes of the common people abounded with the essentials of human happiness. One must needs have seen in his boyhood, as the writer saw and is now contemplating with tearful remembrance, the plenty of the old fashioned country homes, around which young fathers cleared new fields, and young mothers, the angels of the wilderness—God bless their memory!—rocked the cradles in which fat boy babies, with the spirit of the gods upon them, slept or crowed as the swelling ripple of life flowed through their healthy souls.

It was only after our great struggle, after our day of battle and devastation, after the sad estrangement of the south and north, after the chasm had opened with dreadful animosity to close with indivisible reunion, that the condition of poverty in the United States appeared. Indeed, it was not in the first period after the war that this condition came. It is within the easy memory of men that a full decade—nearly two decades—passed after the day of peace before the coming of the day of poverty.

Nothing is more manifest than that this condition, this return of the old European and Asiatic fate to our American shores, was the result of some untoward and fatal break in the remedial methods by which we set about to restore ourselves after the civil war. Had there been nothing abnormal, nothing criminal, in these methods, we should have got well again. After the storm the calm would have supervened. Our wounds would have healed. The grass would have grown green over the hallowed graves of our Union and Confederate dead. After the wreckage and turmoil the elements would have subsided, and the people would have been more free, more cheerful and hopeful in their subsequent abundance than in their preceding plenty.

It was the destruction of natural conditions that sent our woe upon us. It was the malevolent genius of man at work among the then silent forces of our forward movement that in the seventies and eighties brought about the conditions which we are now obliged to face. There were men—a large group of men—who were then alert while the nation was asleep. They began to intrigue before the smoke of battle had cleared away. They got hold of the industrial, economic and financial forces of this reviving nation and deliberately turned them from the course of nature and justice to the course of injustice and iniquity. They purchased the war debt of the United States and cunningly converted it into an instrument with which to torment the people by paralyzing their power to pay. They invented a method by which to make impossible the payment of that debt. They transformed it into a fanged desmodont. They tampered with the contract existing between themselves and the nation. They made a fraudulent law in their own interest. They inserted a false counter into the money system of the United States by which, when the people paid, they paid nothing; by which, when they paid one half, the other half was greater than the whole; by which, when the robbers had extorted more than $5,000,000,000 from the hard earnings of the people and had stored the treasure in their own vaults, the maw of the debt beast was more insatiable than ever!

Not satisfied with its store, the ogre wealth then began to organize and to concentrate its forces. It contrived one scheme after another by which to possess itself of more—more. Producing nothing itself, it devised methods by which to absorb the producing energies of the whole people. It scrupled not to lay farreaching and dangerous schemes, the cords of which were gradually tightened until after more than a decade the sense of suffocation began to arouse the people to the fact that an incubus had settled upon them, that a vampire was draining the blood and breath of our national life.

Well known is the nature of the various enterprises which have been hatched in the last quarter of a century in the heavy but fertile brain of consolidated wealth. To say that when wealth accumulates men decay is only to repeat an aphorism good since the days of Goldsmith and now unhappily verified in the United States. The reason is that the excessive accumulation of wealth is always effected from sources and resources other than its own. In proportion as the resources produced by labor are taken away and given to those who labor not, to that extent the laborer is discouraged and rendered hopeless. To that extent his arm is paralyzed and his heart darkened. To that extent his producing power is smitten with palsy, and the soul of him begins to sink. He loses the spirit of the free man and recedes toward the hovel. Instead of supporting free schools, he pays rent and interest to his masters. With that, poverty falls on him like a blight, and the outcome is either the enslavement or the open rebellion of the masses.

This state, so unexpected and so portentous, has come to pass in the United States. The great mass of the American people are slipping back from their vantage like jaded beasts toiling on the apron of a treadmill, slipping back into lower and still lower industrial, economic and political conditions. As they are borne back and down by the pressure that is upon them, and even by their own inert weight, they moan and sigh. That is their only sign, and I say it is the most pitiful wail of human history. Whoever has the heart of humanity in him will hear as he goes about from city to country seat, from office to village, from field to distant station, the half smothered cry of the poor. Let us note for a moment in what manner the appeal of those who are in want, or who are bordering on want, is received by the upper powers of society.

Whenever the dolorous condition of poverty begins to be pointed out by the friends of humanity, the enemies of humanity pick up the complaint and say three things in answer. First, they say that it is a lie; second, that it was always so, and, third, that the good God loves his poor children and will take care of them. In this attitude toward the poor stands the high up and powerful world today, and in this attitude stands in particular the parvenu American aristocracy.

When confronted with the poverty of the masses, our aristocracy, our gilded clan, declares, in the first place, that we have no poor in the United States. In the second place it declares that the poor have always been and always will be, and, in the third place, it declares that the good God, whose servants we are, whose churches we build and whose priests and preachers we feed, will take care of his poor children, the meaning being that we are not responsible for it, that the estate of poverty is natural, and that the cry of the poor is only a false murmur of discontent. Let us look at this casuistical answer of wealth to the complaint of philanthropy.

In the first place, they say that there are no poor. They say this for the reason that the poor may be avoided and not seen. The millionaire may build his house so that the unpleasing aspect of poverty may not shadow the halls or be seen through the shutters. The walls are thick, and the windows are high, and the spiked bronze fence around is sufficient for the abatis of a fort. Within such a keep the cry of the poor will not be heard. He who lives there may say that there are no poor, since he does not hear them, and if the philanthropist, working his way by some kindly stratagem along the corridors, manages to meet the baron of the castle and asks him if he does not hear the cry of the downtrodden millions he only answers that there are no poor in this country. "Everybody," says he, "is well and happy in this glorious land. I read only this morning in The Metropolitan Hypocrite that the happy laborers are all at work again and that living was never before so good and easy! You are an anarchist arraying the poor against the rich. There are no poor in this country, and you ought to be arrested for stirring up a strife among the classes."

At the next castle the baron says: "Why do you try to alter the laws of nature and Providence? The good book has said, 'The poor you have always with you.' There was never a time in the world's history when there were not poor people, and there will never be a time when they are not. Poverty is a natural condition. It cannot be avoided. He who fights against it is a fool. When men are poor, it signifies only that they are not able or not fit to have more. If they had more, they would abuse the gift and waste it. We are the providential guardians of the wealth of the world. We keep it and distribute it so that it may be a blessing. We ourselves never abuse or waste it—never."

The baron of the third castle says that God is good, meaning that we who love him so much and obey him so well are all doing our best to alleviate the griefs and hardships of the poor. Especially are we who have and control the wealth of the world using it in such a manner as to mitigate as far as possible the hard conditions of poverty. We build poorhouses and asylums; we organize charities; we preach for the poor and pray for them; we build great churches—into which they never come—and organize gigantic pawnshops—which they never enter; we spend great sums of money and consume our revenues in trying to lift up the abject masses, and when our efforts are not crowned with success we sorrow not as those who have no hope, but invent some new method of appeasing the dreadful condition which we admit, but are powerless to reform.

Of one thing, however, we are sure, and that is that we have good hearts and consciences, and we are doing as much as we can to make better the sad condition of mankind. For this reason we resent your interference and reproaches. By reproaching us you disturb the existing order, and, being a disturber of the existing order, you are yourself an enemy of peace and progress. We are the friends of the existing order. The existing order includes the system of wage industry. It includes the tenement system of residence (or burial) for the poor. It includes the conversion of the mass of mankind into a concrete on which the structure of civilization is reared. It includes the government of the many by the few. It includes the domination of consolidated wealth over society. It includes the possession and control of the resources of nations and peoples by a few hundreds or thousands of men, of which we are conspicuous examples. It includes the stocks exchange, the trade combination, the syndicate and the trust. It includes every scheme which the quickened faculties of men have been able to devise for perpetuating, in a revised form, the horrid slaveries of the past, and yet, says plutocracy, if you should disturb this existing order you would upset the civilization of the world, and you shall not do it! We have prepared for you and are still preparing. We know you of old. You are a believer in democracy. You think and teach that one man is as good as another. You think and teach that wealth ought to be so generally distributed that all may have a share in the blessings and comforts of plenty. You think and teach that poverty itself ought to be abolished. You think and teach that instead of alleviating the condition of the poor that condition ought to be destroyed. You think and teach the great absurdity that there ought to be no poor, that men should go forth free and have families and feed them and educate them and bring them up to free citizenship in a great republic of equal rights for all.

We meet you, say the millionaires, on this ground. We believe in none of the things which you advocate. We will accept none of them. We intend that the masses shall remain the masses. We intend that they shall not rise to freedom and spontaneity. We intend to keep them as they are—the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. We intend that they shall live under such conditions of ignorance and dirtiness and depravity as shall make their emergence impossible. We intend to hold them back and to hold you back. For this purpose we have fixed the powers of society and arrayed them against you and your agitation. We intend whenever you stir to blow you into eternity. We have our arsenals ready. We have taken our millionaire sons and organized them into regiments and have instructed the capitalistic press to indoctrinate them into the true principles of solid government. We have packed our arsenals full of arms and munitions of war. Not one bayonet, not one bullet, not one belt, not one grain of powder in them all is intended or ever was intended for a foreign foe. It is intended for you. Whenever the people begin to stir and to accept your pernicious doctrines of equal rights we shall let down our drawbridges and plant our batteries at the corners of the squares. We will vomit death upon you in great floods until we have taught you that freedom is a delusion and democracy a sham. Therefore go your way and teach no more the doctrine of equal rights for all, or, if you teach at all, teach in a mild and soothing manner, so as to disturb not at all the existing order. Let us alone, for God is good, and we are his servants. We will help him to take care of his poor children, and we will manage meanwhile to continue the consumption of the products of labor in those generous recreations, exercises and humanities that are the peculiar functions of the rich and noble. We will build our palaces and increase our livery and illuminate our ballrooms and provide our yachts with delicacies and rich wines and sail away on visitation to the capitals of those good old stable states where wealth is properly honored and where the poor know their places.

Such is the selfish plea of the American plutocracy.

Hard is it, oh, my countrymen, to battle against the imperial powers of consolidated wealth! Hard is it to face the condition which has already supervened in the United States. Such is the alluring splendor of wealth and such is the rough exterior of free democracy that many are seduced by the former and many are in dread of the latter. Fortunes are made, and those who wallow in them forget that their estate might be by disaster or convulsion brought down to the level of that of the under man. They adopt the motto, "After us, the deluge," and if this were all there were less cause for fear in contemplating the destinies of humanity, but the disease of wealth lust has disseminated itself like a poison, and the infection of it is felt as far as the borders of society. The virus is in the veins of thousands and millions. It is perceived that the rich are strong and free, that they have not only houses and equipages and tables burdened with flowers, but that they also have pre-eminence in all things else. Therefore we, too, must be like them. Therefore we, too, must by some means get away from our fellow men, cease to share their hardships, cease to hear their cry and join the glittering cavalcade of the triumphant plutocracy.

This disease of wealth lust must be met with an antidote, else we shall all likewise perish. Whoever strives to amend the existing order is obliged to combat not only the organized enemy in his front, but these sad human weaknesses around him and behind. I repeat, it is a hard battle, and whoever enters it must leave home and kindred behind and offer himself freely for the good of mankind, for the attempted reform of a perverse condition in the civilized life. But let us do this freely and without fear. Let us perform our part in the great contest that is on. Let us who retain our sympathies with democracy and believe in it contend fearlessly for the faith that was delivered to our fathers.

As for the rest, we may be sure that the enemy will hear nothing that is in the nature of reason and truth and conscience. But nevertheless the enemy shall hear! Sooner or later the power of consolidated wealth will be humbled and restrained. Sooner or later those ambitious and selfish intriguers against the rights of humanity, against the equality and brotherhood of all men and all women before the law, will be brought to moderation and humility.

Oh, ye money lords of the United States! Oh, thou parvenu, pig headed aristocracy! Oh, ye men of unbounded wealth and license, ye men who reap where ye have not sown and gather where ye have not strewn, ye men who have arrogated to yourselves the right of establishing a despotism over American society, ye men who have banded together to destroy the great republic and to rebuild on its ruins the abandoned, owl haunted fabric of the past, ye men who are the foes of human liberty, who do not believe in the democracy of man, who trample down truth and crush the aspirations and hopes of 70,000,000 people under your gilded Juggernaut, ye men whom nothing will satisfy but to gather up the total earnings of your countrymen and consume them in the attempted gratification of your insatiable greed and luxury, ye men whom preachers preach to and teachers teach and lawyers plead for and orators flatter and journalists glorify, ye men who have purchased the organized powers of society and who use them as the dumb pawns of the gambler's board, who think you can buy the world and convert it one half into a slave market and the other half into a park, ye men who own all the railways and all the bonds and all the sugar and all the petroleum and most of the cotton and oil, the whiskey, heaven save us!—of the United States, ye men whose intolerable pride overtops that of the feudal lords and whose unmitigated selfishness devours the lives of others as the Roman gluttons devoured humming birds and snails, ye men who fear neither the proclamation of truth nor the appeal of innocence in torment, ye millionaires and multimillionaires and billionaires about to be, whose spoliation of the human race goes on unchecked and whose arrogance already grins defiance out of the troubound windows of your arsenals, stop—stop now! The time has come for you to pause and listen! The low murmur which you hear in the distance, so sad and far, is the cry of the poor. They who cry are your fellow beings. They are as good as you are. They have as much right to the blessedness of life as you have. They have brothers and sisters and children, as you have a few. They have hearts, as some of you have. They are patient and true, as you are not. They are not arrogant and envious; they are humble and sincere. If there be a God, they are his loved ones, and now, by the goodness of heaven, you shall hear their cry. We serve upon you a modest and generous notice to hear that cry. You shall do it. The nation will make you do it. You are not the lords of the world; you are not the proprietors of nature. You are simply men, as are the rest of your brothers. Your brothers will do you no harm, but you shall hear their cry. You shall not be liars and say that there are no poor; you shall not be casuists and say that it was always so and always will be, for civilization will either abolish poverty or be abolished by it. You shall not be hypocrites and say that God will take care of those whom you have robbed of their labor and their hope, as though he were your confederate. Hear ye, hear ye, the cry of the poor and answer that cry with justice and compassion! Otherwise the future will come down on you like night, and your children's children, visited with a fate worse than that which you now inflict on the children of the poor, will damn you for your sin and folly.

RAILROADS AND THE STATE.

Results In Germany Surely Justify Government Ownership.

Consul Monaghin at Chemnitz, Germany, has sent to the state department a report on Prussian railroads.

"State ownership of railroads," he says, "plays an important part in Prussia's finances. Earning enormous sums, serving commerce and manufactures in times of peace and for all strategic purposes in times of war, they have more than justified the arguments that urged the government to own them and the liberal policies that have put them down and pushed them out into all parts of the empire."

The receipts for 1896-7 have gone beyond the estimate of the budget of 1,020,592,100 marks, and the estimate for 1897-8 is 1,110,210,850 marks, while the total income of the kingdom is only slightly more than 2,000,000,000 marks. After giving statistics in some detail the consul continues:

"No other branch of public property pays so surely and so well. The certainty of the receipts, their size, the ease with which they are obtained, their cash character, render them the most useful of all the moneys turned into the public treasury. How successfully they are run in other respects, whether better than they would have been under private ownership, it is hard to say. The state has had its hands on the roads from the very beginning. Seeing how successfully they would aid armies and also how necessary they would be in the development of the empire, Prussia did not hesitate to take the railroads over to the state. Their quasi public character has helped the people to understand that they should be controlled, at least, if not owned, by the state.

"The tendency all over the empire is toward state and city ownership of all kinds of transportation facilities as well as of telegraphs, telephones and other means of communication."

Japan and Gold.

Japan adopted the gold standard a few months ago amid the yells of applause and clapping of hands by the goldbugs of this country. Japan is dead broke today, notwithstanding the big indemnity paid her by China, but the goldbugs are keeping very quiet about it. The European millionaires will no doubt loan her more gold, providing she will mortgage the labor of four generations of people to pay the interest. This system of slavery now in vogue here and in Europe is the height of goldbug civilization and Christianity.—Independent American.

Municipal Ownership.

The city of Birmingham, England, now builds and runs street railways, gas works, electric lighting plant, water supply and Turkish baths. It buys the food that is sold in the markets of Birmingham, sells the same and owns the markets too. Birmingham also builds houses for artisans and rents them. It owns and operates a farm, a printing establishment and a woolen mill and is in the egg business.

What They Will Do.

What will the farmers do with all this money they are getting for their wheat? Why, they'll take it to the banks and pay their debts with it. That'll make their credit good again, and the banks will loan them back their money on a new set of mortgages, and then—prosperity will be here for sure and "business" will boom like a house afire.—Social Democrat.

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Celebrated Bakerie
For if you are looking for the best of bakers' supplies, you are always get the best when trading at either Stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

School Shoes
Are Our Specialties This Week.
Misses' Hand-made, Spring Heel, Kid and Cloth Tip, Button or Lace, $1.25 a pair.
Youths' Lace Shoes $1 a pair.
Men's Lace Shoes, $1.25 a pair.
The quality of stock and wear these shoes possess cannot be secured at the prices when these are gone.
J. J. LONERGAN
215 DUTTON STREET.

Peter H. Savage
Undertaker AND Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Calls, night or day, attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.
DERBY & [illegible]

LOWELL SUN
...Harrington, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
...Square, Lowell, Mass.
$3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
...of the Associated Press

...w quite evident that Colonel ...and Hon. Frederick Lawton ... in a head-on collision before ...aign is much older.

...the Board of Health stable ...n and the bill of Smith ... have been placed in cold ...for an indefinite period.

...r Lodge believes in political ...ship and that is where every ...mocrat can agree with him. ...-partisan in politics is only a ...r and a trimmer.

...republicans of this state seem ...ish the executive council as one ...most sacred institutions of the ... It is a safeguard against the ... the people taking effect in the ...tment of officials.

...tax-collector is around and the ...yers are kicking upon the ... of their bills. They are shout... an administration that will re... taxes and prevent the looting of ...reasury by public "blow outs."

...ngelist B. Fay Mills is coming in ... great deal of criticism from his ...er clergymen on account of his ...al views in religion. Mr. Mills ...sses to be a Presbyterian, a Con...ationalist, and a Unitarian, yet all ... denominations disclaim his fel...ip. It cannot be denied, however, ...he is an all round denominational-...

...he Supreme court of the United ...tes is now in session and has a ...ket of unusual interest, commenc... with the case of Bram, charged ...h the murder of the captain and the ...ptain's wife on the barkentine Her...t Fuller. There are other cases to ...me before the tribunal that are of ...tional importance, such as the 8-hour ...w case from Utah, the case of the ...ited States versus the Joint Traffic ...sociation, and others of less general ...terest.

...Richard Croker dictated the nomina...tion of the democratic candidate for ...ayor of the Greater New York, and ...ss Platt the nomination of the re...ublican candidate. Just at present, ...here is a question of which boss will ...iumph in the great contest on the ...ayoralty. Most of the people, it ...eems, would prefer to see both beaten ...nd one of the more popular candidates ...ected. There is a sufficient number to ...elect from, considering the fact that ...eth Low and Henry George are in no ...ense machine candidates.

...George A. Roper was defeated in the ...ounty convention after a fight in ...which every kind of trickery was ...dopted. Some men were offered ...money for voting for one or the other ...the different candidates and a con...iderable number of democrats were ...d to the hall to vote upon cre...s from the remotest ends of the ... This may have been all right ...ing to republican tactics in such ...ations, but were democrats to ... such methods, they would be de...ed as hoodlums, thugs, and ...s by the republican organs and ...ubt the charge would not be too ...e. Such are the tactics by which ...county ring perpetuates its sway.

NEW JERSEY REFORM.

...w Jersey is in a spasm of reform. ...ing dropped the race track revelry ... has adopted an anti-gambling ...nendment to its constitution, together ...ith an amendment prohibiting the ...overnor of the state from making any ...ppointments that had failed of con...rmation by the senate, while the ...gislature is not in session. These two ...amendments indicate the direction in which modern reform is tending. There ...is also a movement in New Jersey in ...favor of municipal ownership as is ...evident from the fact that the two ...leading lawyers of New Jersey have come out in public addresses, in favor of having the local goverment con...struct a trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield. This is a distance of 11 miles and the experiment of conduct...ing the road under the direction of the ...two cities named would be novel and ...nstructive. It may be perhaps, that ...New Jersey, which a short time ago ...as noted for its gambling proclivities, ... be the first state to inaugurate ...y movement of municipal own-...

...LDBUGS CONTROL NEWS AGENCIES.

The gold press of this country is at ...resent largely fostered by the repub...lican leaders. It is remembered that Mark Hanna soon after McKinley's election wanted to know how much it would cost to get a page introduced into each of the patent insides largely ...printed througout the country. It seems ...that ...na's idea has been assiduously ...since that time because bureaus ...stablished for the dissemin...ature favorable to the gold ... form in which this lit... in the shape of edit... political topics all sending out daily a large grist of editorials, well written, ingenious, and highly calculated to deceive the reader and prejudice the public against the free silver movement. The Sun is in receipt of several columns of this material and can testify to the ingenious manner in which it is designed to deceive the public. There is also evidence that the news agencies are controlled by the gold element. In proof of this, it is necessary only to point to the report of the gold democratic convention sent out by the Associated Press. It was more complete than the report of the democratic convention by a great deal.

There are other evidences that such agencies are controlled by the gold men and hence only the greatest vigilance upon the part of the public can detect the disguised articles sent out by such bureaus. It is useless for such concerns to send their "golden" literature to The Sun. We keep a close watch against such deception of our readers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Lawrence Sun—Congressman Moody's declaration, "that courts of the United States and of Massachusetts have gone to the verge of danger in the use of writs of injunction," makes that gentleman a supporter of the Chicago platform in one particular. Congressman Moody may be called an anarchist by his more conservative brethren.

The Mail—Congressman Moody does not want the democracy to have a monopoly of the injunction issue. Doubtless Mr. Moody is entirely sincere in his desire to make the republican party the champion of the people's rights; but inasmuch as the people last fall expressed a pretty emphatic verdict in disapproval of the Chicago platform, which was tolerably long on the injunction buncombe, it would seem that he needs to get in line with popular sentiment upon this question.

Boston Herald—The way in which Congressman Moody's declaration against government by injunction was received by the Essex club shows conclusively that further regulation of this condition of power is bound to come soon, both in state and nation. That utterance of his will be received with a good deal of acceptance by George Fred, as indicating that the chief issue of his campaign is not so anarchistic and demoralizing, as has been suggested in certain quarters.

Boston Globe—The story of the adventures of the U. S. training ship Enterprise during her 9000 miles' cruise shows her to have been manned by a very enterprising crew.

Boston Traveller—The training ship Enterprise is here again. The public now awaits the usual complaints of ill treatment and poor food. They will probably be forthcoming, deserved or not, for in so many there are always some to complain.

Lawrence Tribune—The Methuen police recently raided a place on the Haverhill road and secured a quantity of liquors. When the proprietor of the place was arraigned before Justice Rogers he made the claim that the liquors were intended for his own use. The justice believed him and ordered his discharge. Now the Methuen police are wondering why they went to the trouble of securing evidence to sustain the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance.

Boston Globe—Lowell has the best of reasons for being proud of her Textile school. It exemplifies thorough practical instruction in much that is essential to industrial development and growth, and is designed to send into the field well equipped "all around men," not mere automatons in one line of work.

Globe—Chicago, having lost patience with the town of Pullman, is to take its private streets, open them to travel, and tax the whole Pullman property like that of other people,—that is if Mr. Pullman isn't able to play some "government by injunction."

Boston Traveller—At the time draws near when Thomas M. Bram will learn of his fate from the Supreme court at Washington, he grows more nervous and his time is constantly given up to the Bible. Before the end of the present month he will know the verdict. There are others who realize his position and they are generally women who sympathize with him or believe him innocent. Almost every week he is the recipient of a baskt of choice fruit. Where it comes from is a mystery. Not even the jail officials know. Marshal Swift, in commenting upon it a few days ago, said it would be a more charitable act for the person sending the fruit to distribute it among the witnesses now being detained at the prison. The jail officials seem to agree with the marshal.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Alfred J. Osthelmer, who has been appointed honorary consul at Philadelphia by the emperor of Japan, is a well known importer of that city.

President W. F. Slocum of the Colorado college announces his intention to decline the offer of the presidency of Oberlin college.

Jean de Reszke has just achieved two notable successes on the turf in Russia. With Mieczniek he won for the second consecutive season the Grand Prix of the czarina and with Braganza a prize of 40,000 francs.

One of the finest collections of curious paintings and carvings in Mexico is possessed by Signora Ruiz. She and her husband, now 67 years old, are at present learning English.

A monument in memory of Chopin is to be erected in Paris after the model of Dubois made from the portrait by Eugene Delacroix. It is to be finished in 1899.

Mr. Quarts, the Socialist candidate for governor of Virginia, was seen in the streets of Richmond the other day peddling suspenders.

Kin Sik Kim, a young Korean, has arrived at Salem, Va., to enter Roanoke college this coming session. He has a fairly good command of English.

BETTER than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you ... well, with pure blood, strong

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

A PALPABLE TRICK.

Bank of England's Offer to Hold a Reserve of Silver.

TO INFLUENCE AMERICAN VOTERS.

Scheme of the Goldites to Bunko the Silver Men of Ohio and Iowa—A Concession to Silver With a String to It—Only Good Till November.

The London newspapers are confirming the view taken by this paper that the British ministry has been working the Bank of England, or, as the cockneys call it, the "old lady of Threadneedle street," into playing a little politics for the benefit of the gold standard party in the United States, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Westminster Gazette honestly admits that the snide offer of the bank to use silver for 20 per cent of its reserve on the condition that the price of silver shall always be "satisfactory" is a mere flirtation with the bimetallists. It says that "the offer is meaningless so far as practice is concerned." The St. James Gazette designates the offer as a "little diplomacy" and "a risky politeness." The Globe virtually charges the chancellor of the exchequer with having forced the bank into making this bogus offer under pressure of foreign influence upon himself. It deprecates "foreign influence through the government" upon the British monetary system and says, "If, as should have been done, the proposals of the United States and France had been handed to the directors of the bank without official recommendation or pressure, it can scarcely be doubted that the directors would have firmly declined to further the project." The proposals were handed to the directors by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and not by the representatives of the United States and France. The governor of the bank avers that he has had no negotiations with our commissioners. Grover Cleveland or John Sherman would as soon promote bimetallism as would the chancellor of the British exchequer, and yet he causes the Bank of England to make a false pretense of a trifling concession to silver, with a reservation which makes it no offer at all. The foreign influence of which The Globe complains was the McKinley administration, speaking through Senator Wolcott. It is easy to imagine him saying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, "You can help us to carry Ohio and Iowa if you will just permit the Bank of England to make believe a little." The next step was a conversation between Sir Michael and the governor of the bank, in which the former said in effect: "You can let the United States silver commissioners squeeze your hand and even give you a gentle hug. You can offer to do something on the condition that you can take it back whenever the price of silver does not suit you, and of course you can declare any day that the price is not satisfactory to you. We only want the trick to last until after the United States elections early in November. It will help make a large number of silver advocates in the United States help our man Hanna into the senate."

The trick is gross and palpable. Small rogues who practice such frauds upon the people at country fairs are sent to the workhouse by petty magistrates. The transparency of it makes it an insult to every voter it is intended to affect.

If any man is fool enough to believe that under any circumstances or on any conditions Great Britain will aid in the restoration of silver coinage, he need only to read the ravings of the London press. They admit that the proposition of the bank is a miserable cheat and fraud, but they express great indignation that either their government or the bank should descend to the dirty work of helping the McKinley administration to the votes of silver coinage men by such a device.

If anybody wants to know what side Mr. Hanna will vote on on all forms of the silver question, he has only to read the proceedings of the Indianapolis convention, the report of its goldbug committee, and the list of goldbug commissioners who have been appointed by his brother to prepare a bill for congress to enact, as follows:

First.—The adoption of the gold standard.

Second.—The retirement of the greenbacks.

Third.—The issuance of fiat money by the banks.

The object of these great measures is to compel the people to borrow in fiat money and to pay the loans in gold coin at whatever sacrifice of property may be rendered necessary by these "currency reforms."

There is not a pawnbroker in the United States who would not be as friendly to silver coinage as Mark Hanna. He will agree to free coinage if Great Britain will, on the same principle that the mother was perfectly willing that her daughter should take a swim on the express condition, however, that she would not go near the water.

A Fine Piece of Work.

Mr. Dingley has answered Bryan. He admits that dollar wheat will not last longer than the present season. He confesses that his bill, which was to abolish deficits in revenue, will cause a deficit of at least $50,000,000 in its first five months. And, finally, Mr. Dingley insists that his tariff measure is a fine piece of legislation. The answer will do. It should be printed by the Democratic and Populist committees as a campaign document.

Pools and Trusts.

So long as there was competition our people preferred to let it regulate everything, but competition is being entirely wiped ... by pools and trusts, and one peopl... be devoured by vultures unless ...rnment comes to their res... ...rnor Altgeld.

BLUE PEOPLE BRIGHT.

The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. The Turners also make TARZINA—The only ointment for skin troubles. Cures Piles. TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Willson & Co.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

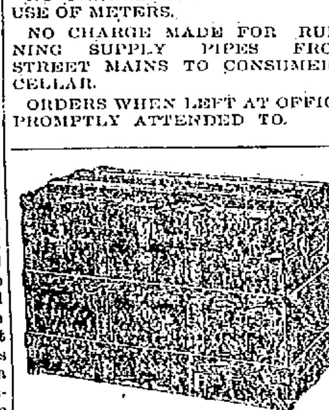
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,

(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.

P. F. DEVINE Prop.

Land Sale In Pawtucketville In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

TAXES.

Collector's Notice.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes the

TAX LIST FOR 1897,

With instructions to collect in the matter prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell, the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein, and he is now ready to receive payment of said Taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of the Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1897, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed on every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the Tax. Each partner is liable for the whole Tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant, by removing his residence since the first day of May, or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the Tax demanded by this notice, and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a Tax has been assessed.

All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay, will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1897 IS $17.40 ON $100.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

For the convenience of the Tax paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from Oct. 4 to 16 inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from Oct. 18 to Oct. 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.

Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1897, and bring it with you.

CHARLES F. COBURN, City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.

SHOW CASES

We have just received another invoice of...

Show Cases

In inlaid top corners and round corners on base, and in square inlaid corners.

Show Cases

delivered in any part of the city.

SHOW CASE GLASS A SPECIALTY

C. B. COBURN & CO., 63-67 MARKET STREET.

Save $100 On A Piano

Buy the manufacturer's and save the dealers' profits. Five leading makes. Square Pianos, $10 and upwards; uprights, $150 and upwards. We lead on low prices and easy terms.

Doll Piano Co.,

Associate Building, 322 Merrimack Street. SAMUEL ORR, Manager.

Sick Bicycles

No matter what the cause of the ailment, we guarantee a cure in every case. A corps of skilled physicians constantly in attendance.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 501-3.

LADIES' SHOES

150 PAIRS

In Button and Lace, opera and medium toe, at $1.75 a pair. They were made to retail at $2 a pair, but owing to a mistake a trifle heavier stock was used and we were allowed a discount which enables us to save you 25 cents on a pair of Shoes.

Every Pair Warranted.

J. J. Lonergan,

215 Dutton St.

Millinery Opening

We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Abbie M. Smith

175 Merrimack Street, Lowell.
Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

When you buy a Piano or Organ we give you the advantage of purchasing direct from the manufacturer. We control our own product in this territory.

The ESTEY and BRAMBACH PIANOS and ESTEY ORGANS are of the highest standard of musical and artistic elegance. Every instrument is fully warranted and is sold for cash or on easy monthly payments.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager.

145 Merrimack St. Open Evenings.

At 101 Westford Street There Are

Three Organs

Which can be rented for $10 each per year, also a lot of pianos to rent as well as several great bargains among those for sale. Remember that

W. F. TRUMBELL

Is the man that can save you from $35 to $50 on an instrument.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. (Clerks) R. Gorrals.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

228 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

LETTER CARRIERS

Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new

U. S. Postal Boxes

These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized

U. S. POSTAL BOX

The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

A Bicycle to be Proud Of

We have in stock 200 High Grade wheels, all of which are standard makes. Realizing the closeness of the money market, have decided to mark all Bicycles at cost prices. You can save $25 by buying now, besides having the best season to ride. We are certain when you see our line of Bicycles and prices you are sure to buy.

FREE RIDING LESSONS.

RING'S Big Store

221-223-225-227-229 Dutton St.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

120 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

CLARET WINE

75c. Gal.

5 Bot. $1.

JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue. Telephone Number 414-4.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., Opp. American House.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
Counsellors-at-Law.
William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
Photographers.
Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street.
Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed
Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 10, Hildreth Building.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street.
Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. CARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers' Hall.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

BREVOORT HOUSE

NEW YORK.

FIFTH AVE. AND EIGHTH ST.

Two blocks from Broadway, one block from Eighth street, Sixth Ave. elevated railroad.

American and European Plans.

Best Table d'Hote in the city, $1.25. Large and sumptuous apartments for transient and permanent guests. Quiet and homelike hotel.

Rooms, $1.00 Per Day and Upwards.

Special rates during the summer months. Convenient to all steamship lines and railroads.

CHAS. JAIMES, Proprietor.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 1, over Moir Bros., open every evening.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—TWO MEN FOR PERMANENT situation. $50 per month. Call at 75 Central street, Room 2. P. J. R.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 452 Market street. John W. Kienan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

BARN TO LET IN BELVIDERE. APPLY at 5 Everett street.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 9 Chestnut street.

JUST THINK OF IT, YOU CAN BUY A house for $775, and easy terms, or any kind of a place you want. Very cheap. G. L. HUBBARD, 44 Central Street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

FOR SALE NEAR MILLS, COTTAGE HOUSE and barn, large lot of land. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Philadelphia. Pa.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS and lodging houses in Lowell. Rooms always rented, lots of boarders and transient. This is a good place. Price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE, SMALL FARM OF 15 ACRES, cottage house barn, some fruit, wood for house use. Price $600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moors', Gorham street, pharmacists.

FOR SALE ON HAMPSHIRE STREET, A good cottage house, good location, good repair. Price only $1350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at Sun office.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, clean and quiet. 117 Merrimack street.

WANTED—CHILDREN TO BOARD IN THE country. Apply to Mrs. S. O. Sanderson, Box 272 Chelmsford Center. References, Supt. Town Farm or Selectmen.

WAGONS—A VERY ATTRACTIVE LIGHT panelled top square wagon, new democrat, new grocer's wagon, excellent second-hand light square wagon, all very cheap. No. 69 Robins St.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE SMALL TENEMENT opposite Highland Hall. Inquire at 128 Branch street.

LOST—SEPT. 7, '97 A PAIR OF EYE glasses. A reward is offered to one returning them to 24 Manahan street, Lowell, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD MONEY TO THE right parties. For particulars apply to the Hub Custom Tailoring Co., 42 Middlesex street.

MRS. LOUGHTON, LATE OF NEW YORK, wonderful seer, born with a double veil, just arrived. At 33 John street for a short time. Sitting 50c; impressional card reading 15c. Hours 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

NOONEN'S SURE DEATH TO BUGS—THE original Sure Death, manufactured by T. L. Noonan & Co. 10 years. Be sure it's Noonen's and not imitations at A. W. Dows, A. E. Moors, Wm. H. Smiley's pharmacies.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNDLE containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge street, 7 room cottage house and good barn, large lot of land. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AT 46 MERRIMACK Square.

FOUND—A WHITE BULLDOG IN THE Highlands. Call at No. 1 Summer street, Molloy's Court. M. Sourt.

FOR SALE NEAR BRANCH STREET, TWO tenement house, pays 15 per cent. Price $1400, and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 49 Middlesex street, room 76.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT shorthand and typewriting are thoroughly taught by most competent instructors at Mrs. Hard's school. Hundreds of graduates employed. Call for catalogue, 31 Hildreth Building.

WANTED—PARTY LOOKING FOR BUSINESS where small capital safe as a government, will bring large returns. Call and investigate at 159 Middlesex street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Rosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 23 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY

Call at George W. Enright at

11 MIDDLESEX STREET,

Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Beta's Ales are on draught. We keep no other brands. These are the best.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 Central Street.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

Runels' Building.—Ninth Season.

Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct...

Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday Oct. ..., 2.30. Terms: Adults, ... ; ... $1.00; private lessons at residence, ... at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 56 Read st., corner Fourth.

THE WISDOM OF THE WITS.

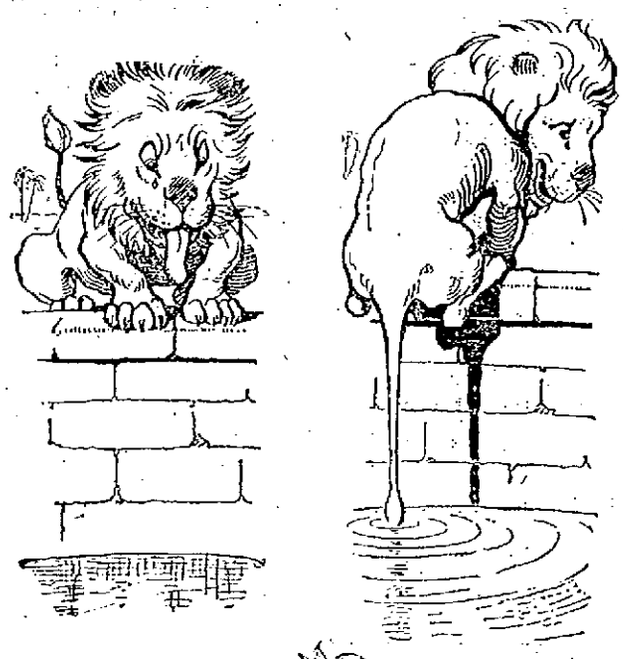
CONVERSATIONAL PITFALLS.

Miss Meadowsweet—Excuse my ignorance, but ought I to call you Mr. Squills or Doctor Squills?
The Doctor—Oh, call me anything you like. Some of my friends call me an old fool!
Miss Meadowsweet—Ah, but that's only people who know you intimately!

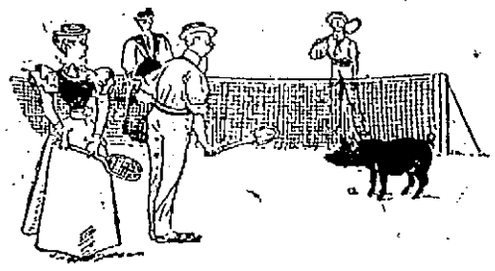
CLEANLINESS AND GODLINESS.

Curate—Yes, sinners shall be washed white as snow.
Granny—But not them as truly repents, I 'ope, sir.

THE THIRSTY LION INGENIOUSLY GETS A DRINK.

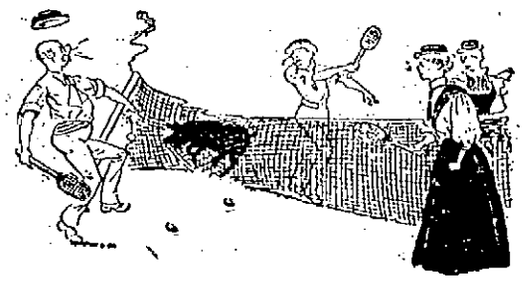


A LIVELY GAME ON THE HOME GROUNDS.

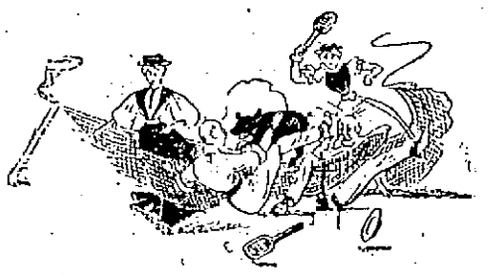


1. They were having a jolly little set when Farmer Hogg's black pig strolled in through the fence.

2. "All right," said the Hon. Algernon Bofthead. "I'll string the beggar up."



3. But it was the Major who got strung up, and the pig dived for the net.



4. Then the Major lost his temper and Florrie joined in.

5. And then Ethel; and altogether it was a pretty little game.

6. The pig? Oh, he got tired of it at the end of the set, and wandered off to look over the new geraniums in the front garden.

A REAL ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

The Conqueror (after the battle)—My original intention was to knock him out, but as there was no doctor near I thought better of it.

TOO FAR APART, BLESS HER!

"But what do you do, going up the river in a boat?"
"Oh, it's jolly y' know—I sit at one end and row, and you sit at the other and steer."
"Oh! Sounds a bit silly, doesn't it?"

HALF WAY.

"Been to church to-day?"
"No, but I've been reading the Christian."

A MOST TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

FEELING OF A NEW RI

"I can meet the enemy, or a martial, or even a general, but me! I can't meet a girls' school."

BROAD HINT FOR "IT."

He—Very close to-night, isn't it?
She—Intolerably! I hope it clear off after a bit.

AN INTERRUPTION.

Binks—The only time I can stand a drink—
Minks (Interrupting)—Is when some one else stands it for you.

THESE CYCLING TERMS.

Anxious Father—Is it a boy or girl?
Cycling Doctor—It's a tandem!

FEMININE MISUNDERSTANDI

Boodlekins—You see this man coming along? A year ago he hadn't a pair of boots, and now he has millions.
Winnie—Millions of boots? What does he do with them?

DEBTS OF OUR YOUTH

...AND FROM BOSTON.

Western Division

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
6 15	9 10	9 23	10 37
9 25	10 3	10 23	11 48
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 03
12 03	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 58	3 43	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
2 55	4 02	5 01	6 20
4 03	5 25	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 49	6 35	7 48
6 15	7 26	9 49	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 15	12 15
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 26	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 28	5 00	6 25
5 30	6 65	8 45	9 40
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

...ECIAL NOTICES.

...TEAMSHIP TICKETS.
...he Cunard, White Star, American, ...hor, Warren, French, German, and ...amship lines to or from Boston, ... Liverpool, and Queenstown ...d for 21 and upwards on Ireland ...otland, and all parts of the world ...reigns and Canada bills bought at ...amship agency, 18 Appleton st.

...ER POTS AT LOW PRICE.
...just received a large invoice of flower ...we will sell regardless of cost. All ...ne early. Dickson Bros. Big Tea ...errimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

...ur taxes now.

...s enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

...e, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

...street is lined with cyclists ...ening.

...parties are all the go these ...ober evenings.

...kes promptly and save trouble ...ense hereafter.

... rubber-tired hacks at O'Don... ...fferson street. Telephone 566-3.

...man L. E. Smith and Miss ...ave returned from Fryeburg.

...ulia Stevenson and Mrs. Addie ...re in New York for a week's ...

...nd Mrs. Samuel McCutcheon ...street have a girl baby at their ...

...ewall W. Mansfield has return... ...e city after an absence of sev... ...nths.

...n Wilson's Coal.

...C. J. Darracott left yesterday ...lifornia, where she will reside ...r son.

...Nellie L. Smith is to pass the ...der of the present month in St. ...ary, Vt.

...coal bin now. Rourke & Sulli... ...ill it with the best stock. 223 ...street.

... opening social tomorrow ...at Prescott hall. Music, Hib... ...orchestra.

...have been more alarms for ...far this month than in a single ...for some time past.

...two democrats will have a ...in the polling booth at the ...school at 7.30 this evening.

...and Mrs. Denney attended the ...Sunday school convention at ...urg, and returned last evening.

...priests of the Immaculate Con... ...church are making their regu... ...it to the families in the parish.

...Holman, after an illness of ...ks from bronchitis, has re... ...s duties at the police station.

...essie Burns of 286 Worthen ...as returned from Nantasket ...ter having spent three months ...

...Warren expects that the new ...at the truant school in North ...ford will be completed about ...

...Swain, an expert checker play... ...New York city, has been the ...of the Lowell Chess and Checker ...his week.

...J. McDougall of Ellingwood's ...k street store has returned ...vacation of two weeks spent ...White Mountains.

...ng men's literary club with a ...ship of ten will be organized ...Assistant city auditor Sullivan ...ted in the organization.

...ha H. Shaw gave a lunch ...rrimack House yesterday to ...dates to the republican county ...ublican councillor convention.

...anion, cornetist, and William ...clarionetists in St. Patrick's ...band, played with the East Bos... ...band in the Lynn parade ...nesday.

...George E. Lull and Messrs. ...Jaques and Myron Paige have ...to the wilds of Maine, where the ...two or three weeks will be spent ...ting the moose, deer, bear and ...wild beasts.

...rents in the vicinity of Suffolk ...object to sending their children ...new Bartlett school as they say ...too far. They would like to have ...district, so that that section ...be within the Green school ...

...GMEN AND MECHANICS. ...YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

...eap, on easy terms, locat... ...near the Shaw Stocking ...on high and dry land, with ...erage, convenient to schools. ...and two lines of street cars, ...gas and water; five cottage ...and one two-tenement house. ...have all modern improve... ...are suitably arranged for ... Part of these houses have ...completed and the rest will be ...ready for occupancy in a very ...

...liberal. A small amount down ...balance can be paid in monthly ...

...desiring to go through these ...inquire terms and prices, ...Bennett, the owner, at 564 ...street.

...on taxes will begin Oct. 20.

OUR BOULEVARD

Is Probably the Property of Private Parties.

LAWYERS DISCUSS THE FAMOUS BOULEVARD CASE.

And Point Out That Somebody Has Erred.

Judge Richardson's decision in the boulevard cases, as reported in yesterday's papers, has created no end of discussion and comment.

And this is not in criticism of the decision by any means. It is rather an attack on the city's position and the preliminary legal advice that led the city officials to overstep the bound allowed in the deed of the land and imposed by the grantors.

A local attorney speaking of the matter yesterday said he believed the city has violated the provisions of the deed and could not see how the decision of Judge Richardson could be otherwise than in favor of the plaintiff.

Ex-City Solicitor Daniel J. Donahue was willing to talk on the decision and said: "That decision of the court certainly shows a gigantic blunder on somebody's part, and the blunder will cost the city a neat penny. My impression after reading the court's decision is that we have no boulevard, that the land we are now using as a driving place really belongs to somebody else, and that our citizens are trespassing on private property. So, too, the extension of the state highway is of practically no benefit to this city.

"And our water supply is the cause of all this trouble.

"The driven well plant on which, they say, we owe $43,000, is no longer ours. It, too, is located on private property. And since it has been located there it has yielded a supply of water for which the city was paid. The city has no right to that money, and for the water that Belvidere has been using, private individuals can recover. It seems to me. It cost the city some thousands of dollars to get the boulevard and place it in proper condition, and the prospects now are excellent that we will lose that $50,000 or more, that we expended."

Other attorneys were equally as emphatic as Mr. Donahue and the taxpayers in general are greatly concerned over the prospect of such a loss and all due to a gross error on somebody's part.

REPORT OF AYER HOME.

Number at the home, 42; adults, 10; children, 32; transient, 4; lodging furnished, 2; meals, 8; no serious illness; calls, 126.

Donations were received from Misses Bartlett and Bradt, Mrs. Marie Bartlett, Mrs. A. W. Burnham, Mrs. William Nichols, Mrs. Phineas Whiting, Miss Dora Smiley, Mrs. John Shepard, Mrs. H. G. Cushing, Mrs. Hiram Huse, Mrs. Jacob Rogers, Mrs. Walter Coburn, Mrs. Jeremiah Clark, Mr. G. F. Willey.

A great many Lowell, Haverhill Nashua, Boston, Cambridge and Woburn visitors are expected in this city tomorrow to see the parade.

Truant Comissioner Thornton will give an entertainment at the truant school in the course of a few weeks.

The present officers of the Mathew Temperance Institute are the youngest in the history of the organization.

It is expected that the appointment of evening school teachers will be made next Thursday or Friday.

A number of young men from this city will attend the no-license rally in Lawrence Sunday night.

A number of whist clubs are being organized for the season.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings with Saturday Matinee, Oct. 7, 8, 9.
THE MANHATTAN CLUB
Burlesque and Comic Opera Co.
Introducing the Famous Comedian,
SAM COLLINS,
Supported by a company of carefully selected stars. Don't fail to see the Hypnotic Sailor.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, with Wed. Matinee, Oct. 11, 12, 13. THE BROADWAY COMEDIANS.
WORLD, KELLER, and MACK
In the Rollicking Farce
"TOWN TOPICS"
20—star people—20. 5—great comedians—5. 10—pretty comediennes—10. 200—hearty laughs—200. The funniest comedy on record.

Trimmed Millinery.
Kaleodoscopic changes go on here constantly—new arrivels from New York, new products of our own skilled workers, being placed on exhibition daily to take the place of the gems disposed of.
Newness is ever apparent, a constantly varying, never the same rendezvous of the lovers of beautiful millinery. You'll find it interesting and highly entertaining to visit it.
We are already busy on order work; bring in your orders early and avoid the rush that is sure to come later.
See our 10 and 12 inch Black Ostrich Plumes for 95c, worth $1.38.
HEAD & SHAW
Popular Milliners.

Keep on Coughing
If you want to. If you want to cure that cough get *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures coughs and colds.*

Dispensers of drinks report that there has been a considerable decrease in business, which indicates that people are not so thirsty as in the warm weather.

The twenty-fourth annual re-union of the 26th Massachusetts regiment association will be held in this city Monday, October 18. At 11 o'clock the business meeting will be called to order in the hall of Ladd and Whitney post, No. 185 and at 1 o'clock dinner will be served in the Post hall.

LOCAL NOTES.

Repairs are being made on Central bridge.

Several new houses are being erected on Pleasant street.

The French people are showing great interest in the municipal campaign.

People who pass over the Concord river bridge on Church street frequently detect a very offensive odor.

The telephone company has about completed its work on Palmer street, and the way is now clear for traffic.

J. T. Simpson, manager of the East Boston Cadet band, is in this city making arrangements for a concert in Huntington hall.

It is current talk that no matter who the next mayor will be, he will have a large field of available candidates from which to make his selection for private secretary.

Prof. Iatros says so far as he has learned, none of the Greeks who left this city to take part in the recent war in Greece were injured. That is probably because they did not see any fighting to speak of.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Bon Ami
Contains no sand, no grit or coarse substance of any sort to scratch, injure, or wear out surfaces.
All Grocers.

$1.00 PER WEEK PAYMENTS
LADIES' AND MEN'S
CLOTHING ON CREDIT
Now is the time to get one of those Nobby Fall Suits which we are offering this week at $8, $10, $12 and up, or leave your order for a Suit or Overcoat Custom made $15 and up. Ladies' Jackets, Collarettes and Skirts. Prices just as low as any cash house in the city.
EVERYTHING ON CREDIT.
Empire Credit Clothing Co.,
Over 97 Central Street. Open Evenings.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.
CENTRAL STREET,
OUR FALL AND WINTER ASSORTMENT
OF
READY MADE
GARMENTS
IS NOW IN STOCK.
We have a very handsome assortment at low prices.
FUR COLLARETTE DEPT.
All the popular Furs at prices ranging from $1.89 to $25 00. Several values at $2 50, $4.50 and $5. Long Capes and Jackets.
WOOLEN WAIST DEPT.
A large assortment of plain and trimmed Garments, including handsome plaids at from 98c. to $3.75.
SPECIAL VALUES.
1 lot of Corduroys at $2 79.
1 lot of fine plaids at $2.75.
JACKETS.
Kersey, Boucle, Cheviots, Astrachans, Covert Cloths, etc. We have all kinds that are stylish, in the right shades. Reefers, Blouses, tight fitting, plain, beaded and Fur trimmed. Prices $3.50 to $33.00. Every garment of this season's make. They are all special values.
CAPES.
Plush, Astrachan, Boucle, Whipcord and Kersey Capes, fur trimmed and braided. Prices from $2.50 to $20.00. Special values at $3.50, $5.00 and $6.50.
SKIRT DEPT.
We have our usual good variety, both black and colored, plain and fancy. Prices from 98c. to $10.00. Special values at $2.50, $2.92 and $5.00.
Children's Dresses and Jackets, Ladies' Wrappers, Silk Waists, Fur Scarfs and Boas, Seal Plush, Astrachan and Kersey Cloakings by the Yard. Lining Silk and Fur Trimmings.
Cook, Taylor & Co.

BON MARCHE. BON MARCHE.
FALL OPENING SALE.
Jackets, Furs, Capes, Suits, Skirts, Waists, House Garments, Mackintoshes and Cravenettes, Children's and Misses' Garments.
The Department is Crowded With the Newest Things in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments, to which we Invite your inspection.
No Matter What You Want WE HAVE IT AT THE Lowest Prices.
"THE CORRECT STYLE."
Ladies' and Misses' Jackets made of the finest quality kerseys, coverts and novelty boucle cloths, fly front, strap seams, in black, navy, tans, "New Brown" and Green, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT. "Opening" price $7.50, $10.00. Worth $12.50 and $18.00. Same in Blouse effects, $9.50, $13.50 and $20.00.
100 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets in Kersey, Covert and Boucle Cloths, black, navy, brown, tan and green. STORM COLLAR, half silk lined. "Opening Price" $3.98, $4.98, $5.98. Worth $7.50, $8.75 and $10.00.
"THE CORRECT STYLE."
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Capes in fine Kersey and Boucle cloth, some strap effects, some fur trimmed, some embroidered, silk lined, $2.98 to $50.00. Our 32 in. Novelty Boucle Cape, with full Marten Collar, silk lined throughout, at $10.00, is a marvel.
50 Plush Capes, plain and embroidered, trimmed with Marten and Thibet, silk lined, $4.98, $7.50 and $10.00. This is a manufacturer's sample line and are worth more than double the prices quoted.
LADIES' SUITS.
Ladies' Russian Blouse and fly front suits in English Serges, Broadcloths and fancy imported Novelties, strictly tailor-made, well finished, and upwards. $7.50, $10, $15.
Special orders taken without extra charge.
FURS.
1 lot Baltic Seal Collarettes, $1.95, Worth $3.00 and $4.00. Electric Seal Collarettes, with Marten Tails, $3.98, $7.50 and $10.00.
Neck Scarfs in Thibet, Mink and Seal, 98c upwards.
22 in. Lynx Capes, plain and full Thibet collars, silk lined, $4.98, $5.98 and $6.98. A great bargain.
SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS.
We have a small lot of 93 plain and figured Brilliantine Skirts, latest cut and finished with velveteen, at 98 Cents while they last. These Skirts are offered at half the price of material alone, and were made to sell at $2.50.
All wool Cheviot, Serge, Novelty, Boucle, and Poplin Tailor-Made Dress Skirts, in the best patterns, at $3.98, $4.98 and $6.98
SILK AND VELVET WAISTS.
A bewildering assortment of Fancy Roman Stripes, Plaids and Checks, in the New Blouse Waists and fine Velvet and Woolen, Plain and Plaid Effects. But—we would invite your inspection of our special Leaders,—a Roman Stripe—Blouse Effect, the very best quality of Taffeta, $3.98 and $4.98
All Wool Cashmere and Flannel Waists, plain and plaid effects, tucked fronts and well finished. Black, Blue, Navy, Covert, Brown and Green. $1.49 and $1.75
MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.
Misses' and children's School Dresses in fancy plaids and checks and plain cashmeres, velvet and braid trimmed, 98c to $5.00. All sizes to 14 years. Worth double the prices quoted.
Children's School Reefers, in fancy Scotch Novelties and plain Kerseys, with Embroidery and fancy trimming, 98c to $5.00. All sizes to 14 years. Worth double the prices quoted.
Novelty Boucle Jackets, in all colors, large, square collars, beautifully trimmed—sizes 3 to 6 years, at $4.98, $7.50 and $10.00. These are the daintiest jackets, both reefer and full-length, and made for our exclusive sale.
We also invite inspection of our Novelty, Boucle, and Astrachan Cloth Jackets, with the latest conceits in fancy Roman stripes and plaid linings for young ladies—sizes, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years, At very low prices
THIS IS WHERE YOU CAN SAVE DOLLARS.
BON MARCHE, THE PLACE OF RARE BARGAINS.

GRAND OPENING
Of Our New Store
AT NO 78 MIDDLESEX STREET.
After years of successful business in Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Worcester, Mass., and after just starting a new store in Fall River, Mass., we have decided to open a permanent store in this city and on
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.
our new fall and winter styles will be ready for inspection. The same progressive methods which have made our other stores the largest of their kind will prevail here in Lowell.
OUR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM
which has gained us thousands and thousands of friends in New England, will be one of the leading features in our new establishment. It takes the place of cash and points the way to economy. We accept promises where ready money is demanded at other places. Pay us a small deposit at time of purchase and small weekly payments afterwards and we will keep you dressed in the height of fashion. Everything in the line of wearing apparel for men, women and children is here.
Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Skirts, Suits, Waists, Misses' and Children's Garments
in all the leading styles.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
in an endless variety and at prices to suit everybody's means.
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
All the new and nobby styles at popular prices.
MENS' HATS
The latest shapes and shades $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
In this department we keep nothing but $3.00 Dress Shoes, but every pair is guaranteed to wear well and a new pair is cheerfully given if they don't.
Everything is yours for the asking. Our easy terms make shopping easy and comfortable, and our guarantee to refund your money at any time you see that you could do better elsewhere goes with every garment we sell. It is with feeling of the utmost confidence in our ability to please you that we invite your attendance to this opening sale.
BRANCHES: Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Worcester, Mass., Fall River, Mass.
Caesar Misch,
Operator of Five Stores,
78 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
Odd Fellows' Block.
REMEMBER YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

KEEP YOUR BOWELS STRONG ALL SUMMER!
CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
A tablet now and then will prevent diarrhoea, dysentery, all summer complaints, causing easy, natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Wedding Rings, Wedding Presents, Watches and Jewelry.
J. D. GRANT,
64 Merrimack Street.

LARGE, ELEGANT
Boarding and Lodging House
on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.
DONOVAN & MANSUR,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

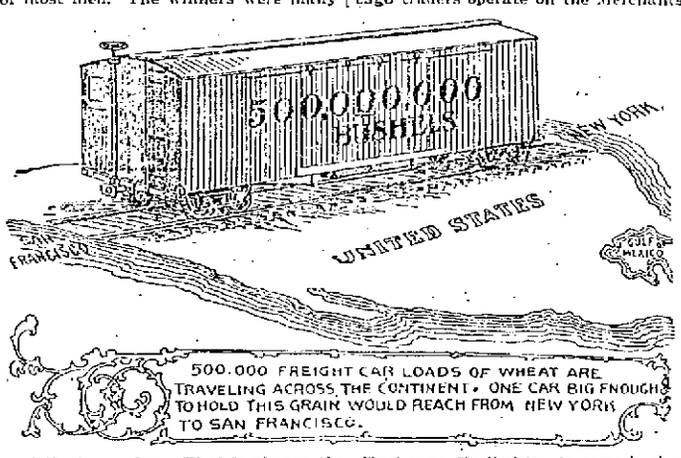
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MADE IN WHEAT.

Fluctuations of the Grain Market Have Brought Large Fortunes to Many People.

How Trading Is Done at the Great Wheat Centers---The Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange the New York Produce Exchange.

[Copyright, 1897.]

"Dollar wheat" has been a cry to conjure with in the great grain centers of the United States. It is an old cry, but a cry very little heard in recent years until the world's grain crop of 1897 proved disappointing and Great Britain and Europe had to turn to the United States for food supplies. Since the condition of foreign crops has become known the price of wheat has gone up steadily, and the dollar mark was passed many weeks ago. The advance has made millions of dollars for the men who were on the right side of the market. It has lost as many millions for the men who were on the wrong side. The men who profited were for the most part professional traders in grain. Those who lost were largely men who speculate occasionally as an outlet for the gambling fever which runs in the veins of most men. The winners were many and the losers few. That is always the case in gambling or speculation of any kind, but, as in the case of the gold seekers, we hear of the man who made a million and the poor devils who lost their all are forgotten.



The world gets its quotations on the value of wheat from the centers of trade. In the United States these are New York, Chicago and St. Louis. In these three cities men buy and sell grain and cotton and provisions not only for immediate, but for future delivery. They not only fix the price of wheat today, but set a price for next month and for December and for January of next year. Sometimes they mean to deliver what they sell; more often they mean to buy from some one else before the time of delivery comes and transfer the contract. But whether the actual delivery of the grain is contemplated or not, actual delivery may be made and a farmer who wants to sell his crop for future delivery can make sure of the price he will get for it, even before the wheat is planted, by selling futures against it.

St. Louis and Chicago and New York, then, fix the price of grain for the entire country, and on the basis of the prices quoted at these three centers the farmer ships his product to market or puts it in his barn and waits for a rising market.

Chicago, New York and St. Louis have their three marts where men who trade in grain come together every day to buy and sell. In Chicago there is the Board of Trade, in New York the Produce Exchange, in St. Louis the Merchants' Exchange. Though known by different titles, these three institutions are substantially alike. The most important of them is the Board of Trade; the second in importance is the Merchants' Exchange. These two are connected by a network of telegraph wires, so that they are in effect almost one concern. St. Louis traders buy and sell on the Board of Trade freely, and Chicago traders operate on the Merchants' Exchange. Both cities do some business on the Produce Exchange, but comparatively little. The chief centers of interest during the recent flurries in wheat and corn have been Chicago and St. Louis.

The speculation in grain which has followed the sudden revival in the price of wheat has been greater than for more than ten years. Grain speculation has been almost dead for two or three years past. The "plungers" ceased to figure in the news columns of the daily papers, and men turned from trading in "futures" to insurance and other lines of business. Some of the biggest speculators turned their attention to legitimate trading in grain. One of the biggest speculators in St. Louis became an exporter. Talk of "corners" became almost obsolete, and the centers of speculation were half deserted. Men stood about the exchanges all day watching the quotations listlessly and making an occasional purchase or sale, and the stranger who dropped in saw nothing to quicken his pulse or to make him feel like "taking a flier" in wheat or corn.

When the advance in wheat came, it awoke the exchanges from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. Fortunes were made and lost in a day. Men went to sleep poor and awoke wealthy. The Klondike discoveries were not to be compared to grain speculation, for speculation involved no climbing over mountain passes, no battles with mosquitoes and fights against hunger and cold. Speculation meant seeking fortune in a well lighted, well heated room in the heart of civilization. To be sure the risk of health and comfort on the one hand might be balanced by the risk of fortune on the other, but it is the peculiarity of the man who gambles that he seldom considers the possibilities of losses.

So speculation has grown, and commission men on the exchanges have waxed fat.

There are several classes of traders on the exchanges. There is the big speculator who trades in grain by the million bushels, who uses a half dozen brokers and buying through some, selling through others for the purpose of making a price. Sometimes he sells a hundred thousand bushels openly, while through his brokers he buys a million. He figures on a purely speculative profit. He is a gambler whose game is made legitimate by law. It is a game forbidden in Germany, and efforts have been made to persuade congress to forbid it in the United States.

Then there is the broker who takes commissions from speculators to buy or sell and who watches his chance to make a "turn" in the market for himself. He covers his losses with the commissions he receives from other men and adds his commissions to his profits. Some brokers never speculate for themselves. They do only a commission business and take no risk of loss. Almost every broker starts in business with the intention of confining himself to commission trading, but few resist the temptation to speculate.

There are exporters on the exchanges who buy for future delivery and sell abroad at the same time. There are millers who have made contracts for the sale of flour at an agreed price for future delivery who protect themselves by buying wheat futures. And there are the lambs, who know little or nothing about the conditions which govern the grain market, who have come on the exchange to trade in the hope of winning a fortune. It is the lamb who oils the wheels of trade on the grain exchanges. The lamb has been sadly lacking of recent years, but he is coming to the shearing again. In every big center men who read of the fortunes made by speculators in grain are putting in a cautious order to buy or sell 5,000 or 10,000 bushels of wheat for future delivery. If the market goes their way, they buy or sell more to increase their profits. If it goes against them, they buy or sell more to "strike an average" in case the market should turn.

Speculation in grain involves a great many interests, and the speculative machine is costly. As I have said, the exchanges are connected by a network of telegraph wires, and these wires are used as freely as a local telephone. Not only orders to buy and sell, but news of all kinds which might affect the value of grain is sent over the wires. The ordinary slow process of sending and receiving a message is not used. When a broker on one of the exchanges wants to send a message to a broker on the other, he writes it out on any scrap of paper that is handy, abbreviating many of his words and scrawling in a reckless way. He slaps the piece of paper down on the telegraph desk beside the "wheat pit" or slips it into the hand of one of the many messengers who stand ready for service. As quickly as the manager of the office can get his fingers on it, he tosses it to the desk of one of the telegraph operators, who seizes it and begins to send it at his top speed. The operator does not have to call for the receiving office or wait for another office to finish a message. The wire from his desk runs straight to a desk on the floor of the other exchange, and he plunges right into the message, sending one-half his words abbreviated. The receiving operator copies the words in pencil. Firm names are shortened to a word and Chicago becomes "Chgo," St. Louis is "St L," and not even a period punctuates the abbreviation. In the shortest possible space of time the words are scratched down on a telegraph slip and the slip is tossed over to the delivery desk. A messenger grabs it and rushes out on the floor, yelling at the top of his voice the name of the man to whom it is addressed. Between the legs of a broker he dives into the wheat pit. Out he comes on the other side, still yelling and flourishing the yellow slip aloft. A hand reaches down through the crowd and grabs the message. It is read like a flash and then crumpled up, perhaps dropped on the floor, perhaps saved for future reference. In less than two minutes, perhaps in one minute, it has performed its mission.

If two brokers want to talk to each other between Chicago and St. Louis, they can use a wire and hold a conversation with no appreciable loss of time. Brokers who have a large telegraphic correspondence to carry on rent special wires and do most of their business by telegraph rather than by mail.

The speculative grain business has many ramifications. There is the news gathering feature, which is as elaborate and as complete in its way as the system by which the newspapers get the news. Much of the general news of the world has an influence on the grain market. The possibility of a great European war would affect the price of wheat. A cholera epidemic which could shut us off from European markets might send wheat prices down. Storms, droughts—all weather conditions, in fact—are of vital importance to the grain market. Then there is news peculiar to the grain business. The government crop report is of this class—that is, the monthly estimate made by the secretary of agriculture from data furnished by thousands of official correspondents of the condition of the growing crops. The appearance of chinch bugs or any other blighting influence suggesting a short crop will send the market up. Of course the successful speculator must be informed about all these matters. Like the successful bettor on horse races, who knows the condition of every animal entered in a race, he must keep in hourly touch with the sources of information, and if he can have exclusive sources of news he is so much better off than his neighbors who have not.

Rumors are a part of the stock in trade of an active speculator. Sometimes they are genuine, sometimes they are manufactured and put in circulation to affect prices. Reports more or less reliable come pouring into the exchanges all through the business hours. The yellow slips pass from hand to hand, and every experienced operator values the news they bring according to his own standard. Not only the transmission, but the gathering, of this news costs a great deal of money. There are news concerns in Chicago and New York which employ large corps of reporters to gather news affecting the markets, and they circulate it on printed slips or over telegraph wires to the offices of all the brokers. The slips are passed from hand to hand and soon made common property. Brokers furnish this news to their clients because it keeps them excited and interested in the movement of the market and encourages them to buy and sell.

Reports of the fortunes made in the recent grain flurries must be taken with a grain of salt. One big St. Louis trader who was credited with making $300,000 not long ago told me that all the wheat he had bought when the market was low he had sold across the water for future delivery at correspondingly low prices. The amount he has made is insignificant. No one knows where that $300,000 profit has gone. Probably the English importer who bought the wheat has made it, but he in turn may have sold at a slight profit to the miller, and the miller may have contracted in advance for the sale of flour to be made from wheat. That there have been substantial fortunes made on the three exchanges, however, is not open to question. One St. Louis speculator who never owned a bushel of wheat in his life cleared up more than $250,000 in a short time. Several men in Chicago and St. Louis made between $100,000 and $200,000, and many made smaller sums. The aggregate of the money which changed hands is in the millions. But what means more to the brokers in the three cities which control the future grain market is the fact that public interest in grain speculation has been excited and that the grain pits on the three exchanges have resumed something of their old activity.

GRANT HAMILTON.

IN THE WHEAT PIT. A TYPICAL SCENE ON THE FLOOR OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Wheat Situation In a Nutshell.

Exports of wheat from other countries in 1896:

	Bushels.
Russia-Poland	100,000,000
Hungary	40,000,000
Roumania	40,000,000
Bulgaria	8,000,000
Turkey	5,000,000
Servia	1,500,000
Argentina	25,470,000
India	8,400,000
Roumelia	2,600,000
Total	230,000,000
Estimated exports from all these countries this year	25,000,000
Export estimate of European requirements	220,000,000
Of which the United States must furnish	195,000,000
Our own crop is now estimated at	525,000,000
For home consumption	365,000,000
Balance from crop now moving	65,000,000
Visible supply additional	17,201,000
Estimated visible supply	135,000,000
Total wheat available for export	122,201,000
Amount short of actual demands	72,799,000

Wheat Crop Since 1890.

	Bushels.
1890.	
Winter	255,274,000
Spring	115,388,000
Total	370,662,000
1891.	
Winter	332,157,000
Spring	219,253,000
Total	611,780,000
1892.	
Winter	339,291,000
Spring	176,658,000
Total	515,949,000
1893.	
Winter	235,458,000
Spring	120,642,516
Total	356,131,725
1894.	
Winter	336,298,898
Spring	123,868,574
Total	460,267,416
1895.	
Winter	257,599,377
Spring	209,503,570
Total	467,102,947
1896.	
Winter	291,520,000
Spring	183,315,217
Total	427,083,000
1897.	
Winter	280,531,000
Spring	*245,470,000
Total	525,001,000

*Estimated.

Visible Wheat Supply Since 1890.

Year.	Bushels.
1890	18,250,000
1891	17,808,000
1892	31,779,000
1893	57,831,000
1894	62,501,000
1895	36,895,000
1896	45,120,000
1897	17,226,000

Range of No. 1 Northern (Cash Wheat) at New York Since 1890.

	Low.	High.
August, 1890 (delivered)	102¾	120½
August, 1891 (delivered)	108	126¼
August, 1892 (delivered)	51	58¼
August, 1893 (delivered)	66	71½
August, 1894 (delivered)	65⅝	67¼
August, 1895 (delivered)	66⅝	76⅝
August, 1896 (delivered)	65⅝	67¼
August, 1897 (f. o. b. afloat*)	83⅝	113

*The price of f. o. b. afloat averages 1 cent per bushel above "delivered."

Range of Cash No. 2 Red Afloat Since 1890.

	Low.	High.
1890	97¼	117¾
1891	90	115¾
1892	58⅝	66
1893	62⅝	71
1894	55¼	61
1895	65	75½
1896	64⅝	106⅞
1897	83	111

THE WHEAT MARKET IN PAST YEARS.

The best four years of wheat values this country ever saw were 1869, 1881, 1882 and 1883. There were single years in the sixties better than either of these, but not so good a range for any four successive years. If we take the highest and lowest sales of wheat on the 1st and 15th of each month as recorded in the reports of the secretary of the Chicago board of trade and average them, the result for 1880 is $1.05¾; for 1881, $1.13¾; for 1882, $1.17½ and for 1883, $1.01⅜. For 1870 the average, reduced to gold, was only 82¾ cents, about 12 cents below present values, and for 1884 the average was 62¾ cents.

The average value of wheat in Chicago for the year 1861, based on the quotations for the first and fifteenth days of each month, was 73¾ cents; for 1862, 89⅝ cents; for 1863, 88¼ cents, and for 1865, 83¼ cents. Gold values are given, not currency prices. It appears, therefore, that throughout all of the period of the war less gold was required to buy a bushel of wheat in Chicago than now. The big prices for wheat are not prices in gold. Furthermore the best prices for wheat, even in currency, were not obtained until after the volume of the war currency had been somewhat contracted and the premium on gold much reduced.

By 1869, with a return of good crops at home and abroad, the gold value of wheat in Chicago was down again below its present prices. The average for the year was 81⅝ cents and for 1870, notwithstanding a rise in the latter part of the year, caused by the war between Germany and France and a smaller crop in the United States, it was only 83⅞ cents. The report of the department of agriculture for 1869 says:

"The wheat interest is at present suffering from one of the periodical seasons of depression, which are the inevitable result of exclusive reliance upon a single crop."

From 1870 the price rallied. The 1874 report of the department of agriculture explains why as follows:

"The great increase in the exports of 1874 was caused by the failures of European wheat crops for two or three previous years."

The 1876 report of the department of agriculture says:

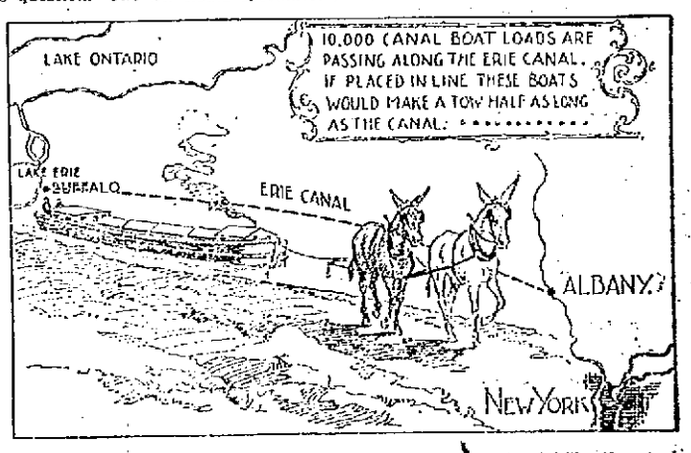
"The steady growth of our export trade in cereals marks an important change in the production of the civilized world. For several years there has been a growing deficiency in the breadstuff crops of some European countries."

The average gold value of wheat in Chicago from 1861 to 1870 inclusive was less than the present gold value of wheat there, and during this time there has been a very great reduction in the cost of producing wheat. It may be allowed that the present price of wheat is higher than can be permanently maintained. Wheat at even 60 gold cents per bushel to the farmer now is better than 83 cents in 1865. At present prices wheat growing would be more profitable than any other business in this country, and the attraction to it will be very great. If we should on the strength of these prices greatly increase our acreage and output and foreign production should then swing back to full crops, it is inevitable that there would be an overproduction of wheat, with unprofitable prices.

NOTES FROM THE WHEAT PIT.

In many states of the Union 100 ears of corn are counted as a bushel. The average is fair. On this basis the corn crop will be made up of 216,100,000,000 ears of the average length of 9 inches. Imagine this molded into one gigantic ear, and the result is a silken tasseled product 5,333 feet tall, just a few feet over a mile. Compare this with the familiar Liberty statue in the harbor of New York. It is 300 feet high from the water to the apex of the torch. How little the big statue appears alongside of this emblem of the American corn crop! Again, how small is it in the shadow of America's great cotton bale, 4,950 feet high by 2,700 wide!

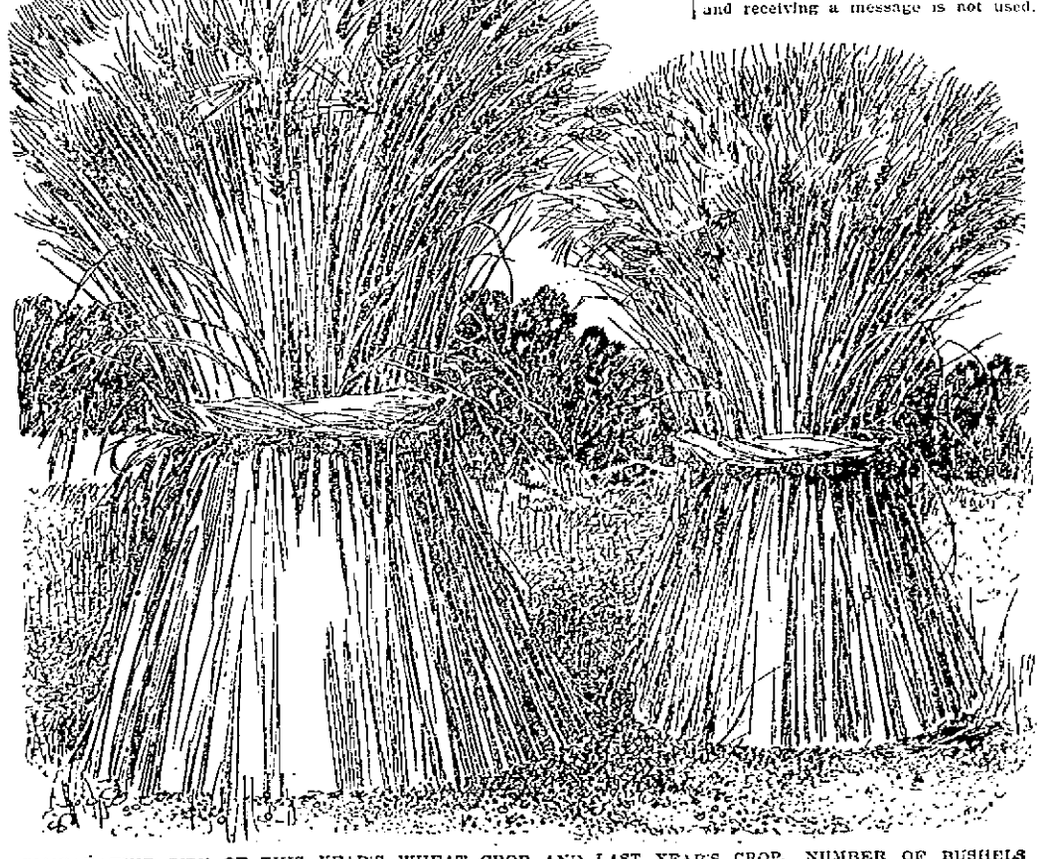
Wall street statisticians state that in the movement of these crops the banks of New York city alone will be called upon to the extent of $150,000,000. This is a lot of money. Two hundred of Uncle Sam's paper obligations when new and clean are an inch in height. If this money that New York will send to the west were in $1 bills, the stack would be 12 miles high. In the shape of $20 bills they make a snug roll five-eighths of a mile high, or ten times as high as the statue of Miss Liberty.



It is, however, wheat that is golden. Observe that sheaf which lifts its russet top 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Farmers agree that in a wheat crop that will yield 20 bushels to the acre—a good crop—12 sheaves are made up for the thresher will yield a bushel of wheat. The straw or hay will average 40 inches in length. A giant basket 1,200 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile in diameter and 503 feet high, would hold the thrashed product of this giant sheaf.

A bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds. A bushel of corn on the ear weighs 70 pounds. The aggregate weight of the crop of these cereals is 150,000,000,000 pounds. The average freight car used in carrying grain will carry a load of 27,000 pounds.

Were the corn crop of 1897 converted into a volume of water, according to the mathematical rule that declares a standard bushel of 2,150 cubic inches is equal to 1¼ cubic feet, the golden torrent would consist of 2,688,750,000 cubic feet, sufficient to supply the grandest cataract in the world for a space of 150 minutes, or 2½ hours.



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THIS YEAR'S WHEAT CROP AND LAST YEAR'S CROP. NUMBER OF BUSHELS RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES LAST YEAR, 425,000,000; THIS YEAR, 525,000,000.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Out of about 1,200 pictures exhibited this year at the Royal academy 180 have been sold for about $82,000. The highest prices obtained were $6,000 each for Mr. Boughton's "After Midnight Mass" and Mr. Napier Henry's "Pilchards."

The most curiously decorated graves in the world are the negro graves in Zululand. Some of these mounds are garnished with the bottles of medicine used by the departed in their final illness, and the duration of the malady is easily guessed by the number of bottles.

The development of the coal mines of Victoria is shown by the fact that the output of 1896 was 226,562 tons out of a total of 785,451 tons mined since operations were begun.

Switzerland's new 20 franc goldpiece has on its face the head of a peasant girl, representing Helvetia, with 22 stars around it for the cantons.

In Paris the chairs in the squares and gardens are let out to visitors for a trifle each. From this source an income of 150,000 francs a year is derived.

A 10-ton racing yacht of aluminium has been constructed. It cost £2,000, but is only about half the weight of a similar steel one.

A report shows that there are 2,173 persons in the world known to have six fingers on one hand, and 431 with seven fingers.

The citizens of Dijon, France, recently voted a sum of money for putting a railing around a tree standing within the city limits. The tree bears a label which informs the sightseer that it is the oldest poplar in France. The town council has a record tracing the history of the tree since the year 722 A. D. It is 122 feet in height and 45 feet in circumference at the base.

One thousand novels are published every year in London—that is, over three a day.

Possible to produce, at prices that cause would-be competitors to tear their hair and wonder when this price-cutting and price-making is going to end.

Do You Care to Save Dollars? Here's an Opportunity to Do So.

The Great Sale Continues Every Day This Week.

This week our store remains open till 9 p. m., Saturday until 11 p. m.

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats

Money back on any purchase that is not satisfactory.

Men's and Young Men's extra heavy Winter Overcoats, and well made, durable, and stylish, differ from the finer grades only in quality, all sewed with strong linen and silk thread, colors blue and black, Chinchillas, and plain Beavers, guaranteed value, $13.50; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$3.98

Men's and Young Men's Elegant Patent Beaver Overcoats, of cloth made expressly for the finest manufacturers, lined with extra heavy triple warp leather cloth and fine clay worsted and serge lining, velvet pockets. Wm. Skinner's best silk sleeve lining, equal to the best garments that the regular clothing dealers can sell for $25; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$9.98

Hat Department

Ladies', Men's, Boys', Misses', and Children's latest fall style Golf and Bicycle Caps, in all the nobblest shapes and latest up-to-date patterns. Regular dealers' price, 75c; Outlet Co.'s sale price

34c.

Men's and Young Men's latest and very nobblest fall style black and brown Stiff Hats, lined and trimmed with best silk braid; all sizes; regular dealers' price, $1.50; Outlet Co.'s sale price

79c.

Men's Pants

Men's Heavy Black Cheviot Pants, well made, of good material, just right for working in. All sizes, worth $1.75. Outlet sale price

69c.

Men's Extra Heavy Black Cheviot Pants; also a good working trouser, up-to-date style, excellent grade of goods, fast colors, strongly sewed; worth $2.75; Outlet sale price

98c.

Men's Extra Quality Fall and Winter Cheviots, in brown and grey effects, most all quiet shades, suitable for any occasion, good quality, properly cut and well put together; strong and good wearer; will suit any man who is a judge of values; easily worth $2.75; Outlet Co.'s price

$1.39

Men's Medium and Heavy Weight Fall and Winter Weight Pants, in Cassimeres, stripes and checks, all well made, custom tailor cut, hand sewed, riveted buttons, extra deep pockets, fancy lasting trimmed, all sizes, colors that never fade and goods that wear well. Very best quality wool. Worth $3.50. Now

$2.49

Men's and Young Men's Full Weight Overcoats, Top Coats and Box Coats.

Men's and Young Men's extra fine Kersey and Imported Melton Overcoats in all shapes and up-to-date styles, piped throughout with the finest silk and satin; every one guaranteed equal to the finest and best made custom made garment; very suitable for dress occasions; regular dealers' prices, $38 to $40; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$14.98

SPECIALS.

Men's all-wool Fleece Lined $1.50 Underwear, now	39c.
Men's 75c. Shirts,	23c.
Men's 35c. Socks,	7c.
Men's $1.50 Shirts,	69c.
$1.00 Whips,	7c.

Ladies' Capes and Cloaks

Thousands of Drummers' Samples, new fall Paris styles.

All $10 Coats marked $3.33
All $20 Coats marked $6.66

Mens' and Boys' Neckwear.

570 doz. Men's and Boys' handsome, up-to-date Silk and Satin Neckties in bows, club ties, four-in-hands and tecks regular 50c kind. Outlet sale price each

19c.

Boys' Long Pants

Boys' Heavy Black Cheviot Long Pants, extra well made, all sizes. Regular dealers' price, $1.25; Outlet Co.'s price

79c.

Boys' Latest Fall Style Brown Mixed CheviotPants, extra well made and guaranteed good wearers. All sizes. Regular Dealers' price, $2; Outlet Co.'s sale price

98c.

Special for this week.
500 All-wool Business Suits for only $2.45.

Gents' Shoe Department

Men's Genuine Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, all shape toes, solid leather guaranteed, all sizes; regular price, $1.75; Outlet sale price, per pair

98c.

Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, McKay sewed, in all shapes and styles and sizes, guaranteed strictly solid leather; worth $2.50; Outlet sale price, per pair

$1.19

James Means' genuine Calf Skin Shoes, double soles and waterproof, in lace and congress, in medium, narrow, and wide shape toes, smooth inner soles McKay sewed, every pair guaranteed; worth $3.00; Outlet sale price

$1.49

Men's genuine $3 Royal Shoe, calf skin and hand welt, white oak, tanned bottom, guaranteed smooth lined inner soles, every pair worth $3.00; Outlet sale price

$1.69

Douglass's French Calf Patent Leather Lace Shoes, in razor, round, and medium toes, Goodyear welt, worth $3.50; Outlet sale price

$1.97

Men's Suits

Men's and Young Men's Heavy Fall and Winter Suits, extra well made, in strong and serviceable Black and Blue Cheviots. These suits are intended for business purposes and as such are constructed on lines that will stand the strongest test the wearer can give them. The cut and fit is equal to that of the best; sold by regular dealers anywhere from $10 to $12.50; Outlet Co.'s sale

$2.98

Men's and Young Men's Heavy Fall and Winter Suits, made from fabrics that will stand hard knocks and rough usage, withal of stylish design, fashionable cut and make. The colors are medium and dark, fabrics in Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Black and Blue Cheviots, and will be sold by regular dealers later on for $10, sale price

$3.98

Men's and Young Men's latest fall and winter style, high grade, strictly all wool suits, lined and trimmed throughout with the very best material piped with silk and satin, all sizes, made by the best makers in America, guaranteed value, $22.50; sale price

$7.98

One lot of 980 Men's and Young Men's elegant made and trimmed Suits, lined throughout with the best silk and French-faced in all the popular styles. This suit is a world beater and must be seen to be appreciated, as we can give but a faint idea of the quality and make in printers' ink. Sold by regular dealers for $23; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$8.98

Men's and Young Men's Fall and Winter style, strictly all wool, worsted suits, in all the latest patterns and shades, all made by the men who make the fashions in Cutaways and Sacks, all sizes, guaranteed value $28, sale price

$11.98

Children's Suits

Children's Heavy Weight Winter Suits in Brown mixtures, with deep sailor and fancy braided collars. Ages 4 to 15. Regular dealers' price, $2.00; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$1.24.

Children's Fancy Cassimere Suits, Extra Heavy Weight, reefer style, in all shades and makes. Sizes 4 to 15. Regular dealers' price, $2.50; Outlet Co.'s price,

$1.49.

Children's Extra Heavy and Extra Well Made Black, Brown, Blue and Grey mixed, double-breasted Winter Suits, suitable for school, tough wearers. Every one guaranteed. Sizes 4 to 15. Regular dealers' price, $3.75; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$1.98.

Special for this week.
80 Finest English Melton Overcoats sold for $15. Your choice $13.50.

Our Fall Opening Sale has brought to our store thousands of people since Saturday. They were faces of pleased customers, faces glowing with satisfaction at the memory of money saved as well as the Glorious Bargains spread before them. Such Bargains as can be found here only. Bargains never dreamed of by the antique, fossilized, back numbers attempting to do business by methods that have been tried and found wanting.

The open, free-handed way in which we distribute these great values to our public, the freedom from all schemes, the snap, hustle, and the

Record-Breaking Low Prices Does It.

Record-Breaking Low Prices.

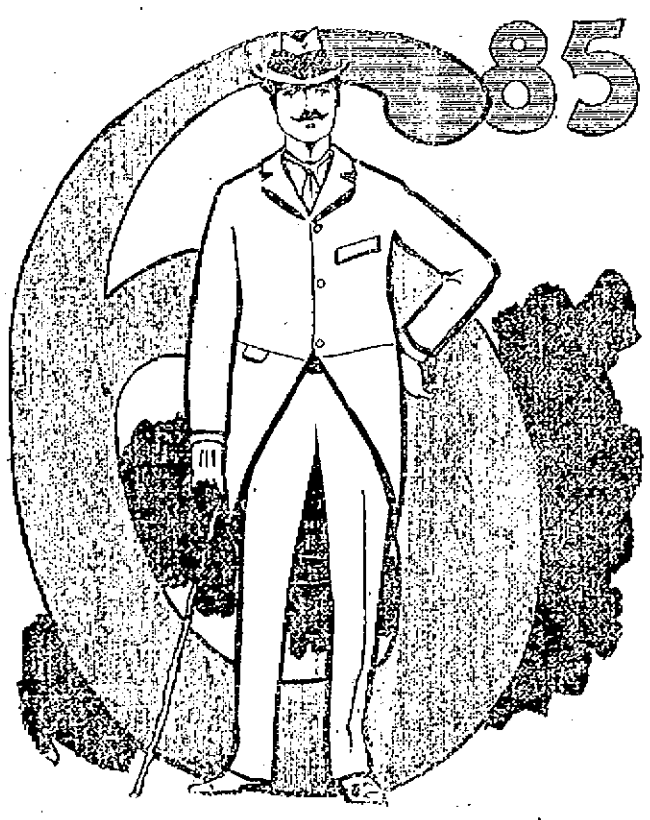
Have brought the wage earners of New England our way and we mean to keep them coming by the

Greatest Stock of Meritorious Merchandise.

At the lowest prices ever recorded in this country.

BEWARE!

All is not silver that shines. Here everything is open and above board.



Special for this week.
350 Finest English Clay Dress Suits usually sold at $25, your choice $6.85

Children's Suits

Thousands of pairs of Children's Knee Pants, all sizes, in extra Heavy Black Cheviots. No trash or Satinets. Every pair guaranteed good wearers. Regular dealers' price, 50c; Outlet Co.'s sale price

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Hundreds and Hundreds of Other Bargains.

MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET CO., 18 CENTRAL ST., LOWELL

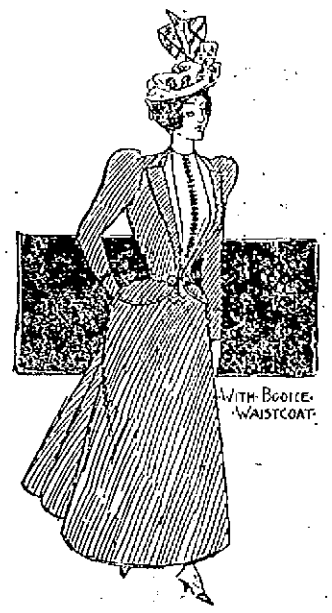
THE LATEST STYLES FOR THE COOL WEATHER.

NEW FASHIONS

With Waistcoat Bodice.

An out door costume for serge, tweed goods, homespuns, faced cloth, or, in fact, any of the new woolens, with a waistcoat of plain faced cloth. The skirt, which use for lining and material, is the six-gore shape, measuring about 4½ yards at hem, and fitted without darts. Place front and back of pattern to a fold in material, to avoid seams when cutting out, the front side of back gore to selvedge, and the line of oblong holes running lengthways down side gore on exact straight of material, while at the back part of this gore a piece has to be joined on as round perforations indicate; the foot part would need interlining about 8 inches up with horsehair cloth, cut the same shape as the gores, and stitched in with seams of same.

The waist in front is fitted plain into band, also side gore as far as round perforation, from which it is eased, the

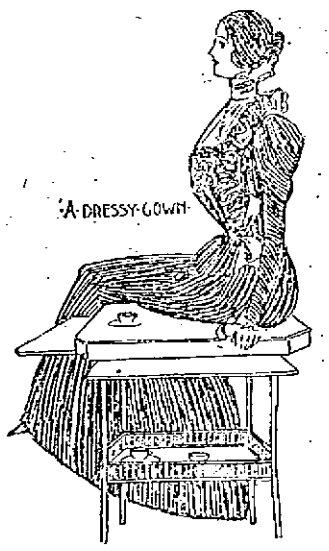


rest of waist being gathered into band, and the placket-hole could be formed at side or back, as preferred. The bodice is arranged with a fitted waistcoat, to be cut in plain cloth and lining, the darts of which stitch up; then arrange to hook down center, between two rows of closely-set small buttons. Over this open the bodice front, which has its dart stitched up independently of the waistcoat and then turns back to form the revers, the edge of which turn up and tack, and over this lay the material front facing, which cover with canvas, turn edge of material over on to same and tack, place down entire length of front, and machine. Now slip-stitch on the silk front facing, as corresponding perforations indicate, turn revers back and well press. Stitch back to round side piece, and next join on under arm side piece in usual way, in the center back a narrow lap being left, while the notches in basque part denote where to join on the circular-shaped basque, and which should be interlined with canvas or leno, lined silk or sarcenet, and stitched to the basque of bodice, as corresponding oblong perforations indicate; where this basque finishes, just below the revers, being sewn a button.

The neck is finished with a band collar of plain cloth, lined sarcenet, interlined canvas, while slip-stitched immediately below this at back is the roll collar, which cover with canvas, turn the edge of material over onto canvas and tack, and cover with a facing cut from same pattern, the edge of which turn in and slip-stitch down to collar itself, which joins to front of bodice, as corresponding notches indicate. Coat-shape upper and under sleeve use for lining and material.

A Dressy Gown.

A dressy gown for striped or plain serge, cachemire, alpaca, faced cloth, crepon goods, satin merv or brocaded goods, filled in at the neck with plain soft silk or chiffon. The seven gore skirt is arranged for 42-inch goods, and measures 4¾ yards around the hem, where it should be interlined nine inches deep with horsehair cloth, cut the



same shape as each gore and stitched in with each seam. The front is placed to a fold to avoid a seam, the front sides of each of the other gores placed to the selvedge, the front and two sides being shaped to the waist, and the back gore formed into a single pleat towards the back; then it folds under once at side, which covers where it joins to the side, thus forming a single box-pleat; and when the entire back is made up there are two box-pleats, between which the placket hole is formed down center back. The bodice has a lining front shaped by two darts, the pattern for which use for cutting left and right sides, and again use it for cutting left material front which make up with lining in the usual way, arranging center to hook.

The neck part of each front is filled in with a yoke of plain material, gathered round neck, along the shoulder, also across the figure, and with the fitted front hook down center. The right front is covered with the material front, slip-stitched plain to yoke, and joined in with right lining shoulder, armhole and side seam, the waist fulness being arranged in two single pleats either side to fall toward center. The left half of this front must be faced back on the wrong side with a piece of sarcenet or ribbon, round the top, along shoulder, also down the straight edge, where hooks are to be sewn on, so that after hooking fitted fronts down center this double-breasted part can hook over to the left side, where it is outlined with a frill of accordion-pleated chiffon, lace, lisse, &c., the square neck being outlined with passementerie. The two side pieces and French back are cut in lining and fancy silk, which make up together in the usual way, the pointed basque being faced up on the wrong side with sarcenet, and finished with a piece of folded ribbon, mitred front and back, and finished on the left side with a bow. The band collar cut in canvas, fine sarcenet, and cover with the full collar of plain material, the fancy cut on the cross, and without a seam down front, then rucked round the band, to which is secured across back and round right front, but from center front across left side it must be left detached and hooked at back, then finished at upper edge with a lace frill. The under sleeve is to be used for cutting lining and material, which tack and make up together; then cover lining upper with material upper, and stitch to under sleeve by the inner and outer seams, while elbow fulness in upper sleeve is gathered to space on under sleeve as notches show. Place the lining and material upper sleeves are cut up at the wrist, the material and lining edges are to be turned in together and slip-stitched down, the wrist being faced up on the wrong side, with sarconet and edged with a lace frill, while shoulder fulness gathers to lining size.

A Six Gored Skirt.

A dressy model for serge, faced cloth, alpaca, cachmire, tweed goods, homespun, &c., or even canvas or grenadine, with a bodice of soft silk. The six-gore skirt, measuring 4½ yards at hem, would be used for lining and material, which make up together, interlining foot apart about eight inches up with horsehair cloth cut the same shape as the pattern to a fold in material to avoid seam, the front side of back gore to selvedge, and the line of oblong holes running lengthways down side gore on exact straight of material, to the back part of this gore a small piece having to be joined, as shown by the

round perforations. The waist in front, also part of side gore as far as the round perforation, is fitted plain into the band, the remainder of side gore eased, while the back gore and center back are gathered, the placket-hole being formed on left side.

The bodice has a fitted lining front, the darts in which stitch up; then over this is arranged the full front, which fits plain in with the neck, shoulder and armhole of bodice, while the waist is gathered, this front fastening down center with hooks and eyes. The French back and two side pieces are used for lining and material, which make up together in usual way, the short basque being worn inside skirt, and the waist banded with ribbon, fastened on left side beneath a bow and long ends, which would be ornamented with a fancy buckle. The Zouave would be lined with silk or sarcenet, and interlined with leno, edged with a frill of silk, above which would be a border of passementerie. In cutting out avoid a seam down the back and front, then the back joins in with bodice neck, either shoulder, and upper part of each armhole. The front joins in with right half of neck, right shoulder, and top part of armhole, while the left half of the Zouave front is to be turned in singly around neck, along shoulder and armhole and faced in with a piece of ribbon or silk; and after hooking the bodice down the front, then bring the left half of the Zouave over, and hook it along left shoulder and to upper part of armhole, ornamenting it with three buttons to match skirt. The neck is finished with a band collar of canvas, covered with a full collar of soft silk, the front edge of which turn in either side, and gather to form a loop, then line sarcenet, and to the upper edge gather a frill of lace.

The London News, writing of the conference of the Anglican prelates recently held at Lambeth, says:

"Before the war of the American independence the American Episcopalians who were connected with the English church were never suffered to have a Bishop amongst them, but remained under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The rite of confirmation was unknown, and every candidate for ordination was obliged to travel to England. Out of fifty-two candidates who came from America for ordination in 1767, ten died on the voyage. At length, after the United States had been declared independent, Dr. Seabury was ordained Bishop of Connecticut by the Primus and Bishops of Scotland, the prelates of the English church having refused to consecrate him."

Collar of Silk.

This design shows for plaid or fancy woolens, tweed goods, mohair, striped or plain goods, &c., the collar being of silk, satin, or faced cloth. Use the five-gore skirt for cutting lining and material, which make up together, and in cutting out, place center-front to a fold, the front edge of back gore to selvedge, and the lengthway line of

oblong perforations in side gore, on the straight of material, then join on a small gore to back part of side gore, as round holes show. The hem measures about 3¾ yards, and would be interlined all round about 8 inches up with real horsehair cloth, which cut the same shape as each gore and stitch in with each seam.

The front waist is shaped to the figure, also front part of side gore to perforation, beyond which the remainder of side gore is eased over hips, and back gore made into a box pleat, forming two box-pleats at back when the skirt is made up, divided by the placket-hole. The coat fastens single-breasted with one row of small buttons, and is fitted in front with one dart, the lining and material being cut alike and made up together, all edges machine-stitched, and either hip trimmed with a machine-stitched pocket flap of plain material, while one front is trimmed with a breast pocket flap to correspond. The small lap in center of back would have lining and material edges turned in together and machine stitched, between the round side piece and back, the fulness in the basque part being pleated underneath towards back.

The neck is finished with a roll-over collar of plain material, which line sarcenet, interline firm canvas, machine stitch at edge, place neck of jacket between upper edges of collar, and fell same down either side. With this jacket is intended to be worn a linen collar and front. The sleeve lining and material are cut alike, made up together, and the wrist twice machine-stitched, the shoulder fulness being arranged in two single downward pleats either side of the center, bringing a double box-pleat on top.

For Plaids or Tweeds.

Suitable for plaid, chequered or fancy woolens, serge, tweed, alpaca, faced cloth, coating, &c., the collar being faced with silk, satin, velvet or moire. The five-gore skirt measures 4 yards round hem, and would be used for cutting lining and material, which make up together, and interline foot part all round about eight inches up with real horsehair cloth, cut the same shape as each gore and stitched in with each seam. The front is cut without a seam down center, the front edge of side and back gores being placed to selvedge, then a small gore joined to back part of side gore, as perforations show. The front is shaped at the waist, side gore fitted with one dart, and back gathered, the placket-hole being arranged in center of back or on left side

as preferred.

The coat fastens invisibly, single-breasted under a fly lap, the upper part being ornamented with a mitred strap of double material, machine-stitched and fastened to coat by means of buttons and buttonholes, while on either hip is a machine-stitched pocket-flap. Just beyond the front edge a row of machine-stitching is run in, the basque being machine-stitched, also the small wrap in center of back, while between the round side piece and back the superfluous fulness in the basque is made into a single pleat underneath to fall towards the back, which pleat well press.

The wide collar joins to the back of the neck, as one notch shows, and would be lined with sarcenet, interlined canvas and machine stitched, over this being arranged the satin or velvet collar, lined sarcenet, interlined canvas. The sleeve is machine-stitched just above wrist in lieu of a cuff, where it should be faced up with canvas to give it the necessary firmness, the shoulder fulness being formed into two single pleats either side of center. The lining and material for this coat would be cut alike and made up separately, then lining slip-stitched in so as to hide the turnings.

Smart for Street Wear.

A stylish design for alpaca, cachemire, faced cloth, canvas, plain or fancy silk, &c. The six-gore skirt, measuring 4½ yards at hem, would be used for lining and material, and made up together, interlining foot apart about 8 inches up with horsehair cloth, cut the same shape as gores, and stitched in with seams. Place center of front and back to a fold in material to avoid seam, the side of back gore to selvedge, and the line of oblong holes, running lengthways down the side gore, on exact straight of material, while on to the back part of side gore a small piece has to be joined as shown by the round perforations. The foot of skirt is trimmed with narrow braid, immediately below which is arranged fancy braid, put on as illustrated, the trimming line being indicated on pattern by round perforations, while carried entirely around skirt is a border of the fancy braid.

The front, also front part of side gore as far as round as perforation, are fitted plain into the band, the remainder of side gore eased, while the back

gore, also the back itself, are gathered into the band, the placket-hole being formed on left side. The fitted lining bodice would have the front darts stitched up, then join on the side pieces and back, but leave the shoulder seams undone for the present. Cover with the material front and back, which can be of chiffon, muslin, silk, satin, &c., and which cut without a seam down back, and stitch back and front, together by the under arm seam. Gather the neck and shoulders which draw up to lining size and tack to same, also round armhole, and gather waist, back and front on to lining, hooking fronts down center. The Zouave is to be cut without a seam down the back, and stitched to the front by the under-arm seam, then tack to armhole of bodice, also shoulder and neck, while now the shoulder seam can be stitched, thus fixing lining, material, and Zouave shoulder all firmly together. Zouave can be lined with silk.

The short basque is worn inside skirt and the waist banded with ribbon, tied at back in a smart bow, or fastened beneath a rosette. Coat-shaped sleeve, the under of which use for cutting both lining and material. Cover lining upper with material upper, the shoulder fulness of which gather to lining size. Stitch upper and under together by inner and outer seams, where the fulness at elbow in upper sleeve between the two notches is to be gathered to corresponding space on under sleeve. Face up wrist with sarcenet, and finish with the braid trimming.

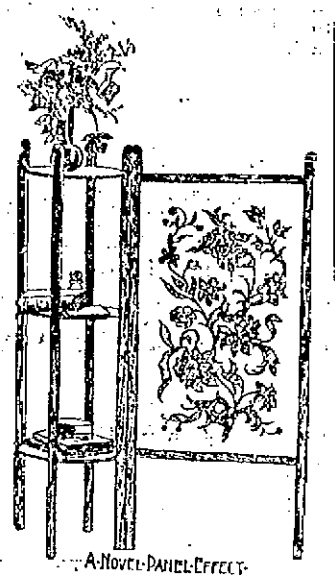
A Japanese Tooth Paste.

The following Japanese-English advertisement of a tooth paste recently appeared in a Japanese paper: "In the East there was no good sanitary tooth paste that was sure to cure and safe to use, so our company resolved to prepare a good natured paste and successed. The efficiencies of this paste are as following: Firstly, to strengthen and preserve the nature of the tooth; Secondly, to tight the tooth with thingams. Thirdly, to defend a hemonhage arisen by frictrir. Fourthly, to take away the offensive smell of the mouth. Fiftly, to difend the putrification of tooth and so prevent the carious one. Any one who uses this paste will certainly discover that it is of avery wor drful and viuable nature by his practice. T use this paste it is necessary to vinse the mouth will walir aftr sabling the tooth carefully by the tooth brash."

In the Dutch army a man must be able to swim as well as to fight. Moreover, if he is in the cavalry he must have a horse which will take a river as easily as a hunter takes a fence. Swimming manoeuvers are part of the regular drills nowadays. Collapsible canvas boats, manned by a few oarsmen, lead the horses, so that they do not attempt to land on stone quays and other difficult points. The men swim across with their horses and on them. They swim in swimming costume and in all the accoutrements of war. There are few nautical emergencies for which the Dutch army is not prepared. Some of the officers have even reached that degree of proficiency that not only their horses and kits cross the rivers with them, but their very pet dogs sit upon their shoulders and are borne over also.

A Novel Panel.

The panel in this case is intended for a dining or bedroom and will screen the heater from sight. With a pretty design in the center it will be an or-



nament to the room. Then to add to its usefulness a stand is built one side of which moves with the end-piece of the screen. This is intended for hardy plants, books or ornaments.

Funeral Trolley Cars.

The funeral trolley car has been steadily making its way, and its general adoption promises to be not long deferred. An improved car, made for service in Cincinnati, is an elaborate development of the original form. It is solid black in color, with gold leaf distributed throughout to relieve the somberness of tone. It is about 20 feet long, with a vestibule in front to hold the casket. In general design and size this vestibule much resembles the box of a hearse, placed crosswise of the car. The opening is at the side of the car, and the casket in shut off from the view of those within the car. In the inner apartment there is room for about twenty passengers. In the case of a largely attended funeral, another ordinary car could be added, which would hold from thirty to fifty people, and would greatly reduce the expense, besides obviating a great deal of the delay incident to the use of carriages. To be able to hire such a car instead of a hearse, and the number of mourning carriages ordinarily necessary, is an immense boon to people with limited means. In Cincinnati, for instance, a hearse costs $8, and five carriages, which would be necessary to carry twenty people, would cost $4 each, or $20, making $28. This item should now be reduced by at least one-half. While in this country the street car would probably not be looked upon as meeting the requirements of a great public funeral, in the City of Mexico all the attendants at state obsequies travel to and from the cemetery in street cars, and while the funeral procession is in progress all the other traffic on the line is stopped.—

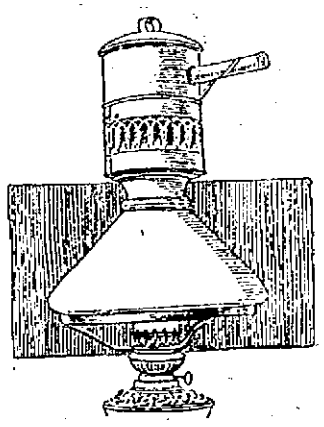
The Jews In Palestine.

The Rev. J. L. Hetfeld, a converted Jewish rabbi, says that there are now three times as many Jews in Palestine as returned with Ezra and Nehemiah.

"The Jews," he says, "will soon erect a temple in Jerusalem, and will establish the sacrifices of old. I received a letter from my home a short time ago in which they tell me of a meeting with an English lady, who was studying art and sculpture in Milan. She said that while in Milan she entered one of the largest workshops and saw there a magnificent pillar. She asked them about it and they told her that it was for the new temple of Jerusalem. In Rome she also saw another pillar which was being finished for the temple. It may be possible that some of the influential Jews are quietly preparing for the erection of this temple. The time is fast approaching when Palestine will be wholly populated by the Jews. The Sultan is in dire straits for money, and may sell the country to them at any time. When that comes to pass, I believe that the ten tribes of Israel will be gathered there from all parts of the world.'

The Lightning Cook Stove.

A bright Berlin inventor has designed a new lamp chimney to which a little alcohol stove is adjustable. It is



said to work perfectly, allowing enough air to escape at the side, to prevent smoking or the diffusion of alcohol or oil odor. It will heat a quart of water in less than three minutes.

Lost Mines.

There is a tradition in New Mexico that many mines once freely worked have been lost. There is another tradition that many springs have been lost and it is understood that the losses of both mines and springs are brought about by the Indians. New Mexico is supposed once to have been much more attractive than it is now. The Pueblo Indians arose in revolt on the first full moon of August, 1680. When they had driven the Spaniards down into Old Mexico they set to work to change the conditions so that there should be little temptation to reconquer New Mexico.

The greatest financial genius of the Rothschild family, though there have been many of great talent, was Nathan Mayer, of the second generation, who established the house of N. M. Rothschild & Co., in 1798, in London. He flew to the stars and grovelled in the mud for money. He welcomed all transactions, big or little, wherewith to turn the banker's penny. He was the most daring speculator of his time on the stock exchange, and the most successful. He had carrier pigeons and fast sailing boats to bring him the earliest news from the war centers of Europe, and so help him to manipulate stocks. He followed Wellington's army to Waterloo in person and had relays of swiftest horses and a fast yacht lying in the harbor at Ostend. So he arrived at the London stock exchange after the battle twelve hours ahead of any public announcement of the victory, and made $25,000,000 by one of the most tremendous series of speculations in history. In 1810, when the Duke of Wellington, then commanding in Spain, drew on the English government for $15,000,000, and the English treasury was short, Nathan bought the drafts at a big discount and at once sent the money. The stories about this remarkable man are almost endless and show how strangely he was alike equal to the most tremendous schemes and the pettiest tricks of avarice.—Harper's Round Table.

"Small Potatoes."

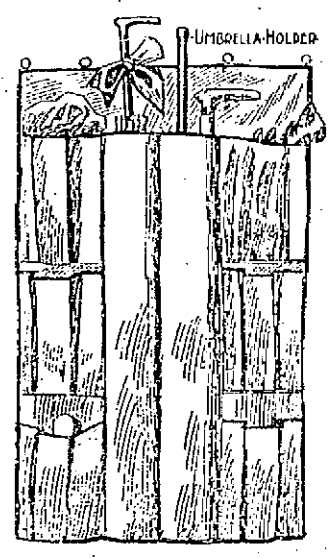
I heard a story the other day, says a writer in the Washington Post, from Kennebunkport, that remote Maine village, which Assistant Postmaster General Heath declares is the only summer resort in New England worth while. A certain man up there bought an old farm, and having removed the grave stones from the ancient burying grounds on it, proceeded to plow up the spot with the intention of making for assistance. Presently the negro's head bobbed up serenely, and he struck out for dry land. On arriving his first spluttered words were:

"Marse John, why didn't you tell dat fool thing whar ter light?"

French authorities say that the intensity of the electric light used on men-of-war has caused eye complaints among the sailors, some of which have led to complete blindness. Gray and blue eyes are more likely to be affected than brown eyes. The eye troubles are due not only to the intensity of the light, but also, it is said by some, to the action of the ultra-violet rays. The interposition between the eye and the light of uranium glass or of other transparent substances is recommended as a preventive of the evil. Dark blue glasses are now used by the French sailors.

An Umbrella Holder.

The device for holding umbrellas can be made of leather or of canvas and meets a great need in the household. In the first place it will create a definite place for canes and umbrellas and



secondly it will keep the umbrella silk from getting dust and half-worn. Pockets at the sides are intended for riding gloves.

Strangers.

"It is a familiar saying," said a New Yorker, "that people may live next door to each other in New York and never know each other at all, and it's quite true. And the same is true also of people living in even closer proximity in flats. I have lived for years in a flat and have never known even by sight the people living above or below me. In the case of a flathouse, however, you are pretty sure to learn the names of the tenants. You hear them spoken in the elevator shaft by the grocer and the butcher, or you may see them yourself on the letter boxes in the vestibule of the building; but that in most cases would be as far as your acquaintance would proceed. I did once become acquainted with my neighbor in the floor below, but it was by chance and in Yokahoma.

"'Your name is familiar,' I said to him.

"'And yours to me,' said he; and when we came to compare notes we found that they had become so through the names on the letter boxes in the flathouse at eleven hundred and seventy-seven West Seventy-seventh street, New York, where we both lived.

"For years we had lived only fifteen feet apart, but we became acquainted 10,000 miles away."—New York Sun.

"Was that mind reader able to read your thoughts?"

"No. I fooled him by thinking in French, and my French is perfectly awful, you know."—Truth.

HOUSEHOLD.

A Needle Case.

This is a new idea for the orderly woman. It is made of fine Russian leather rather harder than that used

for pocketbooks, and the parts are prettily divided off for all kinds of pins, hair pins and little toilet necessities.

Gen. Robinson's Story.

General Robertson tells a story of the late General Benjamin F. Butler, which is new to me, and as the old hero himself told it to General Robertson it may be new to you as well. It happened one time when General Butler was in Portland. A great reception had been arranged in his honor, and the largest hall in town was engaged to hold it in. The place was lavishly decorated, and one white muslin banner especially attracted the general's attention. On it was painted in large black letters:

"General Benjamin F. Butler, the hero of Five Forks."

And beneath the big letters somebody had written:

"And goodness only knows how many spoons."—Washington Post.

The Negro and the Flying Machine.

A Georgia man who had made a flying machine offered a negro $10 to make a trial trip in it.

The negro agreed, got in position, and he and the machine were hoisted by block and tackle about thirty feet from terra firma.

When the rope was loosened the machine took a sudden slanting course toward earth and plunged into an adjacent mill pond.

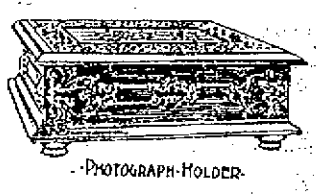
It disappeared with the negro beneath the water, while the terrified inventor stood shrieking for assistance.

Presently the negro's head bobbed up serenely, and he struck out for dry land. On arriving his first spluttered words were:

"Marse John, why didn't you tell dat fool thing whar ter light?"

The Photograph Holder.

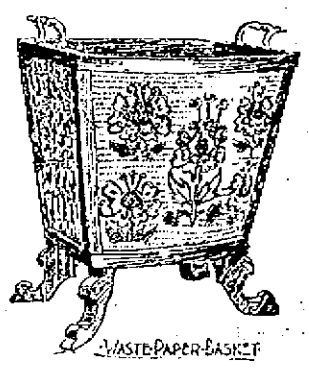
When this is made of ebony with solid silver ornamentation its beauty is doubly enhanced. Of course, it can be made much cheaper, and birds-eye ma-



ple and aluminum make a very effective showing. The arrangement of the interior provides for cabinet and smaller photographs. These cases are much in vogue now, albums being out of fashion. In many families a case is kept expressly for photographs of the immediate members, showing them at various ages.

A Waste Paper Basket.

The Empire style of needle work will greatly beautify this quaintly-shaped basket. The basket itself should be made of thin red mahogany and the cloth pattern will be found easy of ad-



justment to the side. To add to the effectiveness of the needle work design the other three sides can be prettily hand-painted, and a waste-paper basket will then be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

A Scotsman has constructed a bicycle which he can take apart and carry into a train after having folded it within the space occupied by three umbrellas, and tie it up in a shawl strap.

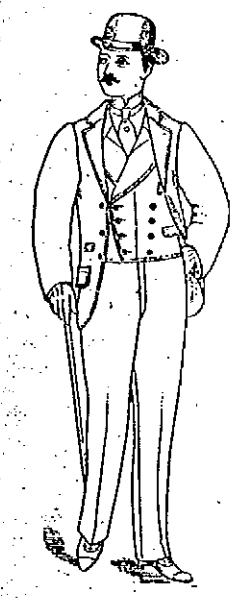
FALL OPENING!

Lowell's Leading Clothing Store

The Finest Assortment in Lowell.

TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

The Best Variety in Lowell.



Gentlemen's Fall and Winter Suits

SUITS FOR BUSINESS.

Sack Suits in Scotch Cheviots, in Checks, Plaids and Stripes, also Worsted, Cheviots, Serges and Cassimeres in such a vast variety of styles it is impossible to give you an idea without an inspection of our Suit Department. Prices range from $8 to $25 a suit and at the popular prices of $15, $18, $20 and $22, we can please the most fastidious.

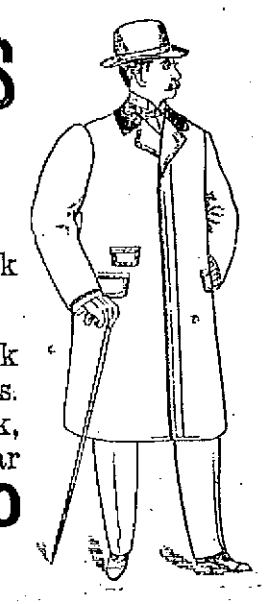
SPECIAL MENTION is called to our Continental Rough Blue Serge Suit in single and double-breasted Sacks as it is a marvel at the price we offer them at **$12** A SUIT.

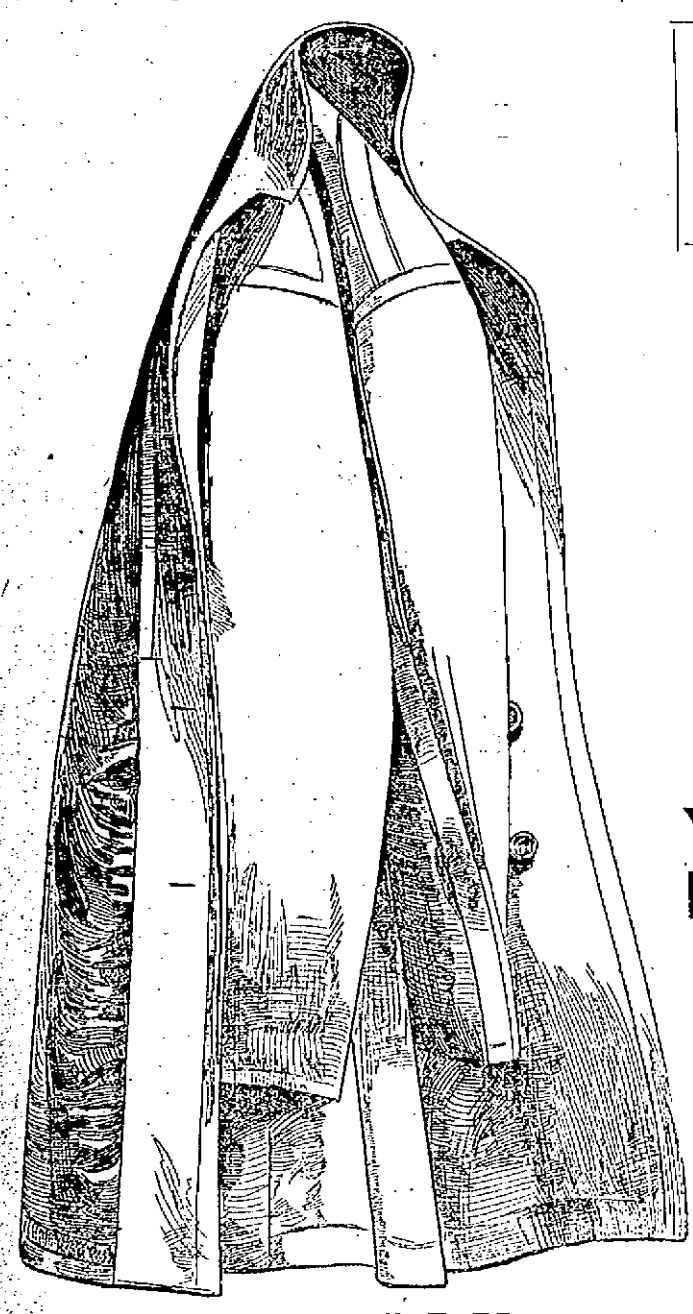
Gentlemen's Fall and Winter Suits

SUITS FOR DRESS.

Three-button Cutaway and Single and Double-Breasted Sack Suits shown in fine Black Clay Worsteds and English Worsteds.

BLACK CLAY WORSTED SUITS, made from fast black all-wool heavy-weight Clay Worsteds, fine Serge or Italian linings. First class trimmings. Made in single-breasted, round corner Sack, 3-button cutaway frock and double-breasted sack styles, in regular stout, and slim sizes. This particular lot, we believe, is equal in every respect to any $15 Suit shown in this city. Special price is **$10** A SUIT.





THE FINEST ARRAY OF OVER-COATS TO BE FOUND IN LOWELL.

We have always stood at the head of the Overcoat trade and our winter stock is now ready. Buy now while the stock is complete. Our stock of high-grade Overcoats in Meltons, Kerseys, Chinchillas and Beavers includes everything one could ask for, and in these lines we compete successfully with the best custom work at prices $18, $20, $22, $25.

We show just as complete a variety at $10, $12 and $15.

Genuine Heavy Weight Covert Cloth Top Coats

We shall sell one hundred more of those Genuine Covert Cloth Overcoats—the sensation of the trade—made both lined and Fancy Back Skeletons, worth $20 to $22, we shall sell this week at **$15.00**

Young Men's Fine Kersey Box Overcoats,

Another special is our short Box Overcoat, with strap seams, in a fine Kersey, with collar of the same, a regular $20 garment, at

$15.00

It's the Winner

STYLE 1919.

The Great $2.00 Hat

Has all the characteristics of a $3 Hat and is the leading Hat for Fall.

STYLE 1919 DOES IT.
OUR HAT BUSINESS IS DOUBLING.
STYLE 1919 PLEASES.
STYLE 1919 IS THE HAT.

We can interest you in your Fall Hat and save you 25 cents to $1.00. Latest shapes in Fall Hats,

$1.00 $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3

Novelties in Children's Suits.

We have today a complete assortment Juvenile Suits, including Juniors, Vestee Suits and Sailors.

No concern in the city shows so many exclusive styles.

THE BOY PROOF SUIT

We offer today one hundred Boy Proof Suits.

The Celebrated Rugby Suit

Ages 8 to 16 years, double seat and knees, and guaranteed not to rip—

$5.00 A SUIT.

All the new things in Rough Cheviots and smooth face goods for Young Men now ready.

If you wish to feel right—Dress right—Buy at the right place—At the right prices—We are the people to do you good.

TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY

CORNER CENTRAL AND WARREN STREETS, AMERICAN HOUSE BLOCK.

THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1897. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

THE W. C. T. U.

SHOULD READ OF THE GREAT WORLD'S CONVENTION IN TOMORROW'S SUN WITH PORTRAITS OF LEADING WOMEN. BAB WRITES ENTERTAININGLY ON THE FADS OF FASHION. BUY THE SUN.

BOWLERS' PAGE.

TOMORROW'S SUN WILL CONTAIN A PAGE DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO BOWLING NEWS AND OTHER SPORTING NEWS, INCLUDING JIM CORBETT'S EXPERIENCES AS A BALL PLAYER.

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather predictions for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair tonight and Saturday; cloudy, but generally fair. Warmer tonight with southwest winds.

ALMANAC, FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

Sun rises—5:50; sets, 5:18.
Length of day—11h. 23m.
High water—9:23 a. m.; 9:58 p. m.
Moons sets—3:43 a. m.

EARLY CAUCUSES

City Committee Takes the Sun's Advice.

DATE FIXED FOR NOVEMBER 4TH.

This Shall Insure Nomination of Best Man.

The Sun's agitation for early caucuses was sustained last night by the democratic city committee which fixed the date for the mayoralty caucuses for November 4, at the usual hour in the democratic wards, beginning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting was an executive one and while comparatively harmonious, was not without a few warm discussions.

The bone of contention was the date of the mayoralty caucuses, Mr. Pearson favoring early caucuses and Mr. Cummings wishing later ones. But the clans were by no means unanimous.

Chairman J. J. Hennessey called to order with 50 members present and intruders withdrew.

After much discussion the date of the caucuses was fixed for November 4, the strongly democratic wards to open at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the others at 6 and 7 o'clock. Just before the matter was decided, Edward D. McVey, Esq., a strong Pearson man, entered and surprised all by making a fight against early caucuses.

The rules were read, section by section at the meeting and were adopted. The meeting closed shortly before 10 o'clock.

EMERALDS—SOUTH ENDS

THE FORMER CHALLENGES THE LATTER TO ONE MORE GAME.

The Emeralds under their new management, wish through The Sun to challenge the South Ends to play one more game of ball this season with the same teams that they played recently for the entire gate receipts and a side bet of $100. The Emeralds will play on any day at all and will select an umpire by tossing up or drawing, and will choose between Mahoney, Flanagan, and some other competent man, the umpire to receive $10, as compensation. They desire the South Ends to answer immediately.

The members of the Mathews are extensively anxious that all merchants along the line should decorate their places of business during the parade tomorrow.

The New Fast Steamship **CANADA** 3000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.

Steerage Passage $25.50.

Make all enquiries of

J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

FRUIT JARS. We have Mason and Lightning Jars in all sizes. Order them now as they are going fast. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

Three Winners

Young Men's Calf Shoes, bull and Opera toes,

$1.50 and $2 Pair.

Young Men's Box Calf, bull dog and lenox toes,

$2.50 Pair.

Men's Calf Lined (double sole, box calf, goodyear welt, bull dog toe,

$3 a Pair.

New line of Fall goods embracing the latest styles, the best selection of stock, enabling us to warrant every pair and save you

75c. to $1.00 Pair.

J. J. Lonergan

218 DUTTON STREET.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

HON. GEORGE E. PUTNAM.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

FAXON IN COURT

Quincy's Temperance Advocate Discharged.

WITH A SEVERE REPRIMAND FROM JUDGE BOND.

Sent Papers to Influence Jurors.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 8.—Henry H. Faxon of Quincy, the famous temperance advocate, was discharged from court here this morning with a severe reprimand by Judge Bond, on the charge of sending papers through the mail with the intention of influencing jurymen on liquor cases. The judge says that if he does it again, he will punish him for contempt.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, Oct. 8—Among the diplomatic changes expected here is that the Duke of Almordova will replace Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister to the United States.

KILLED ON TRACK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 8.—William F. Bulkley, aged 80, was killed this morning while walking on the track. He leaves an aged widow and one son.

COUNT DISCOUNTS HIMSELF.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vienna, Oct. 8.—Count Henrich Werbrand, aged 19, committed suicide behind, aged 19, committed suicide by shooting in a cab last night, because his family's English governess declined to marry him.

VETERAN HEIR TO $300,000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Colorado Springs, Oct. 8.—The famous Bartlett estate, valued at $3,000,000, which has been in litigation for years, has finally been settled and James Beshars, a poor veteran prospector, of Cripple Creek, becomes heir to three hundred thousand dollars.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.

The popular firm of O'Sullivan Bros. is making a special effort to please the public in footwear and in their advertisement today, they call attention to their mammoth show window, where can be seen the most complete line of fashionable footwear ever exhibited in this city. Go to the only feet fitters and be cured of uncomfortable shoes and made happy at O'Sullivan Bros., the King Shoe Fitters of the city.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Monterey, Mex., Oct. 8.—A premature explosion in a tunnel of the Mexican National railroad today, resulted in four men being killed and ten injured.

Hood's Pills Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MINER CONFESSED

AND INFORMED UPON HIS ASSOCIATES IN CRIME.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Maysville, Ky., Oct. 8.—The ten prisoners charged with brutal assault upon Mrs. Gleason passed an exciting night last night. "Dad" Meiner made a confession to the sheriff and the others overheard him. They tried to organize and punish him. They uttered angry curses and threats and kept Meiner in a state of terrible fear all night. Meiner says there are three innocent men in the party, but the others are guilty.

DEATHS.

CASSIDY—Mrs. Bridget F. Cassidy, widow of the late Peter Cassidy, died last evening at her home, 165 Chapel street. She leaves five children. Funeral from St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MOLLOY—Sarah Molloy, sister of T. F. Molloy, died this morning at St. John's hospital.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE REV. DR. COURT.

The First Presbyterian church was crowded last night when the memorial service in honor of the late Rev. Robert Court, D. D., was held.

Rev. J. M. Greene, D. D., acted as moderator of the meeting and nearly all the clergymen of the city were present.

At the opening of the services, the quartette choir of the church sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and Rev. Dr. Greene announced that the Boston Presbytery, of which Dr. Court was for 20 years clerk, had held a session yesterday and appointed one of their members, Rev. R. W. Peach, of Quincy, to be present and represent the Presbytery.

Rev. R. A. Greene, who has lived in the city 21 years, was the first speaker. He said in part:

"It is with a satisfaction with which of course, there is no small degree of sadness, that I am permitted to participate in these memorial exercises. My acquaintance with Dr. Court was not very intimate, unfortunately for myself, but it was sufficiently so for me to form a just estimate of the man's character, to have a just appreciation of him as a man, as a citizen, and as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

"My personal knowledge of Dr. Court was largely acquired through my relations with him in connection with the fraternal orders, more especially with the Masonic fraternity. He was a devoted Free Mason. I do not mean by that that his love for the order was carried to any extreme; I simply mean that he had a just appreciation of the tenets and principles of the order, and was correspondingly loyal to it.

"I, as well as others, admired him for his great knowledge of books, especially of books treating of certain lines of thought, certain departments of human knowledge.

"Dr. Court stood for all those things which are highest and best in modern human society. He stood for that which conserves, which builds, for that without which there is nothing to build upon.

"Dr. Court is gone and yet not gone. His work remains behind him; he lives in that work, and the city of Lowell is a better city today because he lived and labored here for nearly a quarter of a century; and it will be a better city a quarter of a century hence, because he has lived and labored here."

The other speakers were Rev. John W. Haley, Rev. R. W. Peach of Quincy, Rev. O. E. Mallory, Revs. F. K. Stratton, Hilbert Lockhart, George C. Wright, and D. A. McPhie.

WANT MORE TIME

Fay Bros. Not Pushing Their Libel Case

AGAINST THE SUN — BUT IT MUST COME

Or Else be Abandonod Altogether.

At the opening of the Superior court this morning Lawyer William H. Bent, counsel for Fay Bros. & Hosford in their case for alleged libel against The Sun, asked Judge Lilley to continue the case until the next term.

He claimed that owing to previous continuances the case had gone along until business complications had arisen that took his plaintiffs to Portland, Me., and New York city, looking after their theatrical interests and he could not try the case as it should be tried, in their absence.

Lawyer John J. Hogan, counsel for John H. Harrington, the defendant, asked that the continuance be not allowed and requested that the court order the case to be tried during this term. Mr. Hogan explained that Mr. Fay had brought the case and had had it put on the trial list for this term. As a result his client had gone to the trouble of preparing himself to meet it and now that he was ready the case should be brought. Moreover, he said that the attachment in the amount of $15,000 upon Mr. Harrington's property was a detriment to him in business and he should be given an opportunity to remove it as soon as possible.

Judge Lilley said that he would hand down an order bearing on the case during the day.

VETERAN FIREMEN

LOWELL MEN CAME OUT AT THE TAIL END.

The muster of the Veteran Firemen at Nashua yesterday was attended by the Lowell Vets. The prizes were $200, $100, $60, and $40, the first two going to Pepperell the third to Manchester, and the fourth to Nashua. The play was as follows:

1—Union No. 2, Pepperell	232.04
2—Warrene, Pepperell	222.00½
3—Torrent 5, Manchester	208.11¾
4—Nashua Vet, Nashua	207.09¼
5—Peabody, Peabody	204.09⅝
6—Excelsior No. 1, Wilton	199.10½
7—Waltham Veteran, Waltham	197.06¼
8—Constitution No. 2, New Boston	197.05¼
9—Eureka, Hudson, Mass	190.06¾
10—Torrent No. 4, Gardner	189.01½
11—Vixen, Lowell	187.10½
12—Concord Veteran, Concord, N. H.	185.06¾

Among the many Lowellites seen at Nashua were Superintendent of Police George E. Davis, Councilman Kennedy, Inspector David Donaldson, Police Officers John Walsh and John Tilton, Assistant City Clerk McCarthy, Geo. Flint, John Crawford of the Water Works, Frank W. Brown, William Viney, Oscar Walsh, William Foye, Truant Commissioner John F. Williams, James Murphy, William Simonds, Edward Redmond, Harry Ginty, Robert Gallagher, Frank Barnard, John McLaughlin, Hiland Thissell, Fred Osterhout, James F. O'Donnell, Dr. G. P. Madden, William Watt, Charles O. Ball John Smart and Frank Reeves.

NO COMPARISON.

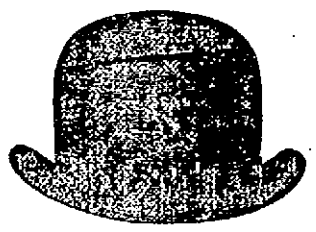
No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

POLICE COURT—HADLEY, J.

Nine drunks and one sentence among them, Edward McGuinness going to the state farm for eight months.

Joseph Cauler, a vagrant, got four months in the workhouse.

First class printing done at this office.



Derbies Tourists and Silk.

We can fit you with either as our stock of headgear is complete. Did you ever know a good hat man that did not have the details perfect?

Good Hats go with good clothes.

Men's Derbies $1 to $3, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Our Merrimack Derby, a $3 quality at $2 price, 'tis the best value in the country and a leading shape—wear the Morrimack Derby and you'll be pleased.

Men's Cloth Hats in Alpine and Turban shapes; also fine line of Russian Yacht Caps, made very full crown and quite swell.

MERRIMACK Fashion Corner Opp. City Hall **CLOTHING CO.**

SENORITA CISNEROS.

The Fair Young Cuban Heroine who Escaped from Prison in Havana Last Night while the Guards were Asleep.

LATEST

WOMAN MURDERED

BUSHES INDICATE A FIERCE STRUGGLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 8.—Gustave Harkness, an aged hermit, last night found the body of an unknown woman in the bushes near the river. She had evidently been murdered. Her clothing was torn and disarranged and from appearances, she was choked to death. The bushes indicate a fierce struggle.

GOT 10 YEARS

SENTENCE OF MAURICE O'CONNELL AT SALEM TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salem, Oct. 8.—Maurice O'Connell, for assault with intent to kill Mrs. Eunice Early, was sentenced to state prison for 10 years.

MUSIC HALL

Another very laughable performance delighted a large house at Music Hall last evening, when the Manhattan Club Burlesque and Comic Opera company opened a three nights' engagement. The opening show was a very entertaining musical burletta, entitled "A Stranger in Turkey," with such royal entertainers in the cast as Sam Collins, Dan Tourjee, Bijou, Mignon, and others. Sam Collins is a very clever comedian and an all round entertainer and it's a case of laugh all the time while he is on the stage. The olio includes: Lew Smith, black-face monologist and artistic whistler; Carr and Tourjee, the musical vivandieres; Marie Bartlett, "Only Me"; Warshauer and Mignon, up-to-date travesty artists; the Manhattan Club Musicale—Professor a studio, Mr. Dan Tourjee; Chronic, the new call boy; the students, Miss Libbie O'Niell, Miss Lucie Narville, Miss Pearl Radcliff, Miss Dinna; the monarch supreme of all acrobatic buck and wing dancers, Sam Collins and Mike Brien; in their own creation, entitled "Dancing for the Chickens." During their act, Mr. Brien turns a full pirouette twisting somersault. Also Al. Lubin, as "Chimmie Fadden," the Bowery Ole Bull. The performance concludes with the very funny burlesque entitled "1925," showing the condition of affairs in New York under women's rule. The company will undoubtedly draw packed houses.

CHRIS HOLMES

OCTOBER BARGAINS OF CLOAKS AND FURS AT CHRIS. HOLMES' SPECIALTY STORE.

This is the season of the year when the ladies are thinking of heavy wraps and cloaks. The evenings are getting quite cool and these garments are becoming an absolute necessity. Chris. Holmes at his specialty store has made a special effort this season to give the latest importations of the newest creations of style in these goods. He has a very extensive variety of collarettes ranging in price from $2.49 to $35.00. The prices range to suit everybody's taste and pocket book. He has also a great variety of thibet-trimmed boucle capes, new feather boas and jackets, and an endless variety of silk skirts, full width and handsome patterns. They are made to sell for $7.50, sale price, $4.98. He has also a lot of double cape mackintoshes, new petticoats and underskirts of every variety. Chris. Holmes, 124 Merrimack street.

DISAPPOINTMENT IS FELT.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The state department has not been officially informed of the purpose of the Spanish government to dissolve the cortes in December. It was expected, however, that it would be found necessary for the cabinet to go to the country in order to secure the support of a majority for the Liberal policy towards Cuba, inasmuch as the present cortes has a clear Conservative majority whenever that party's elements can be brought together.

Disappointment is felt at the remote date set for the convening of the new cortes, for it is presumed that any program for the settlement of Cuban affairs must be ratified, and if the cortes is not to meet until next March the long delay, it is feared, will give rise to irritation and perhaps be beyond the powers of endurance of the present administration. It is possible, however, that a prompt declaration of policy towards Cuba will be issued.

TAMMANY'S COMPLETED TICKET.

New York, Oct. 8.—The ticket agreed upon yesterday at the Tammany executive committee meeting was as follows: County clerk, William Sohmer; district attorney, Asa Bird Gardiner; sheriff, Thomas J. Dunn; registrar, Isaac Fromme; supreme court judges, Charles H. Van Brunt and Francis M. Scott; city court judges, John H. McCarthy and Edward F. O'Dwyer; president of the borough, Augustus W. Peters; coroners, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Jacob E. Bausch, W. W. Hart and Antonio Zucca.

DOG SOLD BY THE TOWN.

There are in Dawson City, Alaska, dogs of every kind and breed to the number of at least 1,000 and they are considered valuable property. Singularly enough, they are sold by weight, the ruling price being $1 a pound for all under 75 pounds in weight and $1.50 per pound for all weighing over 75 pounds. These dogs are all used for dragging loaded sleds in winter. One of the miners coming out ventures the prediction that when spring opens there will not be a single dog left in Dawson City and that they will bring higher prices dead than they do now alive.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A PRETTY

little middy suit for a little boy under 8 years comes with dark blue jacket and trousers and a cute little red vest.

The price — $2.00, helps make it attractive.

There are all good sorts of clothes here for boys, little and big, made in the best ways imaginable.

Boys' suits, double breasted, sack coat, short trousers, ages from 8 years to 16, for $1.25. The same of all wool cheviots, trousers with double seat and knees, hold-fast buttons, $1.50 and so on up to $10.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

The down town stores will be open for business tonight and evry Friday night during the busy season.

The gents' furnishing department of the different stores show some pretty styles in neckwear.

John Gleason of Pawtucketville is employed on a large plumbing job in one of the hotels at the White Mountains.

Money Deposited

On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank.

Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compounded semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue

Chas. J. Glidden, President.
William P. Hills, Cashier.

THE SAFEST PLACE

For you to buy clothes is where they guarantee their goods.

YOUR MONEY BACK

Here if you want it, puts trading with us on a sure footing. We not only pay back money, but we sell Men's All Wool Winter Suits cheaper than they've ever been sold in Lowell.

What do you think of

75 MEN'S HEAVY WEIGHT ALL WOOL WINTER SUITS, worth eight dollars, for **$4.95.**

The same goods in Young Men's sizes, **$4.50 a Suit.**

100 MEN'S BLACK CLAY WORSTED SUITS sacks and frocks usually sell for eight and ten dollars, for **$6.00 a Suit.**

1000 BRAND NEW, NEAT, STYLISH WINTER WEIGHT SUITS, made from the most fashionable Cheviots, Fancy Cassimeres, Fancy Cheviots, Fancy and Plain Black Clay Worsteds, Fancy Clay Weave Worsteds, single and double breasted Sacks, for **$5.95, $6.95, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $12.00 a Suit.**

We've got them in greater variety than they've ever been shown in Lowell, and no house in the country can touch us on prices.

Our Suit business has been immense this fall, and these are the prices that are trademakers.

PUTNAM & SON,

166 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

LEUTGERT'S DEFENSE WEAK

Evidence of Two of His Witnesses Proved False.

A Young Woman Proved a Liar—Disregard for the Truth by the Prisoner's Partner.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—One more day of evidence and the finish of the Luetgert murder trial will be in sight. The state announced yesterday that it had but few more witnesses, and that it would get through with them without much delay today. An adjournment will then be taken until Monday, when the defense will offer a small amount of sur-rebuttal, and the way will be clear for the arguments of the attorneys, which will take about one week.

It was a bad day for the defense. The evidence of two of their chief witnesses was almost destroyed. Mary Slemmering's evidence was torn to tatters. Members of the grand jury which indicted Luetgert testified to admissions the young woman had made before that body as to her relations with Luetgert until Judge Tuthill tired of it. Finally his honor said: "I will hear no more grand jurors. Their evidence is but a repetition. It seems to me that the principle upon which they are being questioned has been thoroughly covered."

Police Matron McMahon was placed upon the stand to deny Mary Slemmering's story that she had been subjected to humiliating treatment when she was placed under arrest and brought to the station. Matron McMahon declared it was untrue that the young woman was despoiled of all her clothing in her cell as she had stated, and that a policeman had stood guard at her cell door while she was without raiment.

Then came a herd of witnesses to impeach Luetgert's business partner. Mr. Charles sat in the courtroom and listened to his reputation assailed right and left. Alexander J. Sweeney, Philip Reitz, William Spanka and others, who had sustained business relations with Charles at the Fulton market, declared that they knew Charles' reputation for truth and veracity was bad. They told of business transactions they had with Charles in which they got the worst of the bargain through wilfull deception and a disregard for the truth on the part of Charles.

Abraham Selig, who bought the grocery department of Luetgert's sausage factory, testified that he found 155 boxes of soap in the store, and that much of it was "scrub soap." This was brought out to show that Luetgert did not need to make soap with which to clean the big sausage factory.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The three Naumkeag cotton mills at Salem, Mass., which have been running on short time since July, began on a full time schedule yesterday.

J. A. Prescott of Foxboro, Mass., with a Boston office on Devonshire street, was robbed of $1200 in checks and $400 in bills in the exhibition hall at the Brockton fair.

Charles Brown of Haverhill, Mass., fell down a flight of stairs at Lynn last night and fractured his skull. He was removed to the hospital and it is thought he will die.

Twelve buildings, comprising the business portion of the pretty little village of St. Elmo, at the foot of Lookout mountain, Tenn., were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The total loss is about $12,000.

The police board of New Orleans, by a vote of 3 to 2, deferred action on Chief of Police Gaster's resignation, leaving him still in power. The mayor had three supporters in his effort to displace Chief Gaster until Wednesday night, when one of the police commissioners changed his vote.

The Southern Railway company has extended an invitation to the New England Cotton Manufacturers association to visit the cotton mill centres of the South located along its system of railroad, and it is expected that a large number of the members of the association will accept. About 250 mills are located on the line.

SEVERE WELTS ON HER FACE.

New York, Oct. 8.—Jennie Russell, 30 years old, a discharged employe in the dressmaking department of the Wanamaker store, horsewhipped Margaret Donovan, a forelady of the department, in front of the store yesterday afternoon. Miss Russell charged that Miss Donovan had caused her discharge; hence the whipping. The Russell woman was arrested. Miss Donovan has several severe welts on her face and shoulders.

KILLED BY BLOCK OF GRANITE

Rockland, Me., Oct. 8.—At Bald Island yesterday William McKay of Quincy, Mass., was instantly killed by the falling of a block of granite weighing about 40 tons. Mr. McKay was working at the bottom of the quarry and the granite which struck him fell about 20 feet. He was badly crushed, and it took the workmen over an hour to get him out from under the stone.

JOHN BULL AND BIMETALLISM.

London, Oct. 8.—The predictions made on Saturday last to the effect that Great Britain's answer to the bimetallic proposals would be delayed have been confirmed. Arrangements have now been made to hold informal conferences between the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and other British officials on the one side and the United States monetary commissioners and Colonel John Hay, the United States ambassador, on the other side, for the purpose of securing a more definite understanding as to what the United States and France expect. Consequently, the British government will be unable to fulfill the promise of the chancellor of the exchequer to give the United States commissioners a reply during the present month, and the delay will possibly last some weeks.

A PURE JUDICIARY.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Republicans of New York county met last night and nominated county officers. These candidates were nominated: For judges of the supreme court, Charles H. Van Brunt and Thomas Allison; for judges of the city court, Elisha K. Camp and Henry C. Botty; for sheriff, Thomas L. Hamilton; for county clerk, General James R. O'Beirne; for register, General George H. Van Schaack; for district attorney, William K. Olcott.

The first of the nominations, that of Judge Van Brunt, to be his own successor, was made by O. I. Wise. He said that although Judge Van Brunt was a Democrat, the Republican party proposed to adhere to its policy of supporting a pure judiciary. The nominations were made without opposition.

ARREST OF BANK OFFICIALS.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 8.—W. E. Breeze, W. H. Rent and E. J. Dickerson, respectively president, cashier and director of the failed First National bank of this city, have been arrested on a charge of embezzlement and conspiracy, and held in $20,000 bonds each. The warrants for their arrests were founded on indictments by the grand jury of the United States court.

OUR DOCUMENTED TONNAGE.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The annual report of Mr. Chamberlain, the commissioner of navigation, shows that the total documented tonnage of the United States June 30, 1897, 4,700,620 tons, is the largest for 21 years except 1893, when it was 4,826,071 tons. Our largest documented tonnage was 5,539,813 tons June 30, 1861. The steam tonnage amounts to 2,368,653 tons; sail tonnage, including barges and canal boats, 2,410,404 tons. Construction thus far indicates that at the end of the current fiscal year the steam tonnage for the first time in our history will exceed the combined tonnage of documented sailing vessels, barges and canal boats.

The total construction for the year, 801 vessels of 232,283 gross tons, is the largest annual output since 1891. The square-rigged sailing vessels has virtually ceased to be a product of American shipyards. No ships or barks were built in the United States during the fiscal year. The great lakes region for the first time in our history has built more tonnage than all the rest of the country, 120 vessels of 110,937 tons, compared with 771 vessels of only 115,206 tons.

OCEAN RACING

HOW THE TRANS-ATLANTIC RECORD HAS BEEN REDUCED IN TEN YEARS.

The breaking of the trans-Atlantic record for steamships by the new vessel, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, has awakened much interest in this subject and arouses the curious to speculation as to what may be the speed of the future. The struggle for a reduction of time has been most vigorous on the part of builders and every effort is made to accomplish this result without the sacrifice of comfort or safety. We are told that the Oceanic, now being constructed for the White Star line and which is fifty-seven feet longer than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and twenty-five feet longer than the Great Eastern, is expected to eclipse the Der Grosse in speed.

Since 1870 the struggle has been determined. At that time the Inman company lowered the record from Queenstown to New York below the 8-day limit, and it was ten years before the record was reduced one day. This was done by the Alaska in 1881. In 1885 the trip was made in less than six days, and in October, 1891, the Lucania made the westward passage in five days, seven hours and twenty-three seconds—the best record.

In the longer run from Southampton the new German steamer made the passage in five days, twenty-two hours and forty-five minutes and on her first trip, too, before her machinery was supposed to have settled down to good working trim. In one day she covered six hundred and sixty land miles, a phenomenal speed.

The possibilities for increased speed are great, and doubtless these records will be broken again and again as the skill of the constructors increases. But every care should be taken that safety is not neglected. There should be no ocean racing as such. The speed is not worth the danger.

AT LONG POND

BOYS BURGLARIZE A HOUSE AND ESCAPE WITH PLUNDER.

On Thursday about noon Mr. Gould of Dracut noticed four boys loitering near the house of Mr. Brown at Long Pond. Mr. Brown, who runs the flying horses at Lakeview with his family, was absent from home at the time. When he returned he found the house had been broken into and a ladies' gold watch, revolvers, and a pair of gloves stolen. The break was reported to the Dracut police.

REGISTRATION YESTERDAY.

The work done by the board of registers yesterday was as follows:

Afternoon—Ward one, 3; ward two 3, ward three 1; ward four 0; ward five 0; ward six 1; ward seven 3; ward eight 4; ward nine 1; total 18.

Evening—Ward one 6; ward two 4; ward three 1; ward four 3; ward five 2; ward six 2; ward seven 3; ward eight 0; ward nine 0; total 22. Total for the day 40.

J. E. Conant & Co. sold October 1, to Mr. Paul Flanagan, the well known gate tender of the school street crossing, the residence of Mr. Charles Thorning, No. 1 Branch Place, for $1950.

First class printing done at this office.

A TYPHOID TEST

Adopted by the Local Board of Health.

IT IS A SIMPLE AND POSITIVE TEST.

Placed at the Disposal of Physicians.

The Board of Health has adopted the Widal test for the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

It is a positive test that has been demonstrated during the past two or three months.

At that time Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, chairman of the Board of Health, Dr. C. L. Fox, bacteriologist, and Dr. T. B. Smith, city physician, started to make tests, and the results in every case were so satisfactory so far as positiveness is concerned that Dr. Harrington brought the test to the attention of the Board of Health at its last meeting and it was adopted.

It is now at the disposal of the physicians of Lowell.

The Board of Health does not want to doubt the diagnosis the doctors now conduct for typhoid, but it wants to offer them the same opportunity they now have to test diphtheria and consumption.

The test is very simple and costs nothing at all. The attending physician thoroughly cleanses the finger of the patient and by pricking the finger with a clean needle obtains a few drops of blood. This blood is allowed to dry on a glass slide provided by the Board of Health, and then forwarded to the office of the bacteriologist. The test is made there and decaries about ten minutes, sometimes less than that. The time required depends altogether on the advancement of the disease. If the patient is in the early stages of it, more time is required than if he was more advanced. At the bacteriologist's office a solution is made of these few drops of blood. This solution is added to a solution of typhoid bacellus which is kept in tubes in the office, and that practically completes the test. If it is a case of real typhoid the addition of the solution of the blood will cause the bacelli, which are always scattered and jumping about, to stand still and then clump together.

If the blood is that of a healthy person or of a person afflicted with any other sickness, though it may resemble typhoid the solution of blood will have no effect on the bacelli.

The test is true every time, as was proved by the experiments conducted by the three doctors mentioned. They used the test in cases at St. John's hospital and the General hospital and it never failed.

Dr. Harrington has prepared a letter which will be sent to every physician in the city. It informs them of the test and requests their co-operation in applying it to every case, real or suspected, so that the city may not be credited with typhoid cases, which are not typhoid, but only bear some resemblance to it. This gives the physicians of Lowell the same privileges enjoyed by those of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, where the test has been adopted. Lowell is the first city in the state to adopt it as it was the first city in the state to adopt the test.

The city is credited with more typhoid cases than any city of its size in the country and it may be that some of the cases for which it is given credit are not really typhoid fever. A city with a poor record for health will not attract people to become residents and so it can be seen that the action of the Board is for the interest of the people.

FOR FIFTY CENTS

A Day in the Mills House No. 1.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST HOTEL KNOWN.

To be Opened This Month in New York.

One of the most interesting and important sociological experiments ever attempted will be put in operation about the twentieth of the present month by the opening of "Mills House No. 1" in New York city. This is a large hotel, ten stories and a basement in height, about 200 feet in length, and 100 in depth. It occupies the entire block on the south side of Bleecker street between Sullivan and Thompson streets. The land and the building together represent an investment of over $1,000,000. Mr. D. O. Mills, the banker and philanthropist, who is erecting the building, has also in course of construction "Mills House No. 2," at Stanton and Chrystie streets which will be conducted on the same plan as the Bleecker street hotel and a row of model tenements on Sullivan street. The three investments will entail an expenditure of $2,000,000.

"Mills House No. 1" is intended for the accommodation of deserving and respectable men whose incomes will not permit them to go to expensive hotels or boarding houses. It is not a charity. Mr. Mills is desirous that it be understood that men who become guests at the hotel pay well for the accommodations they get. He declares that he expects the investment to pay financially. His object is to show that self respecting men of small means can be given fine accommodations at surprisingly low prices.

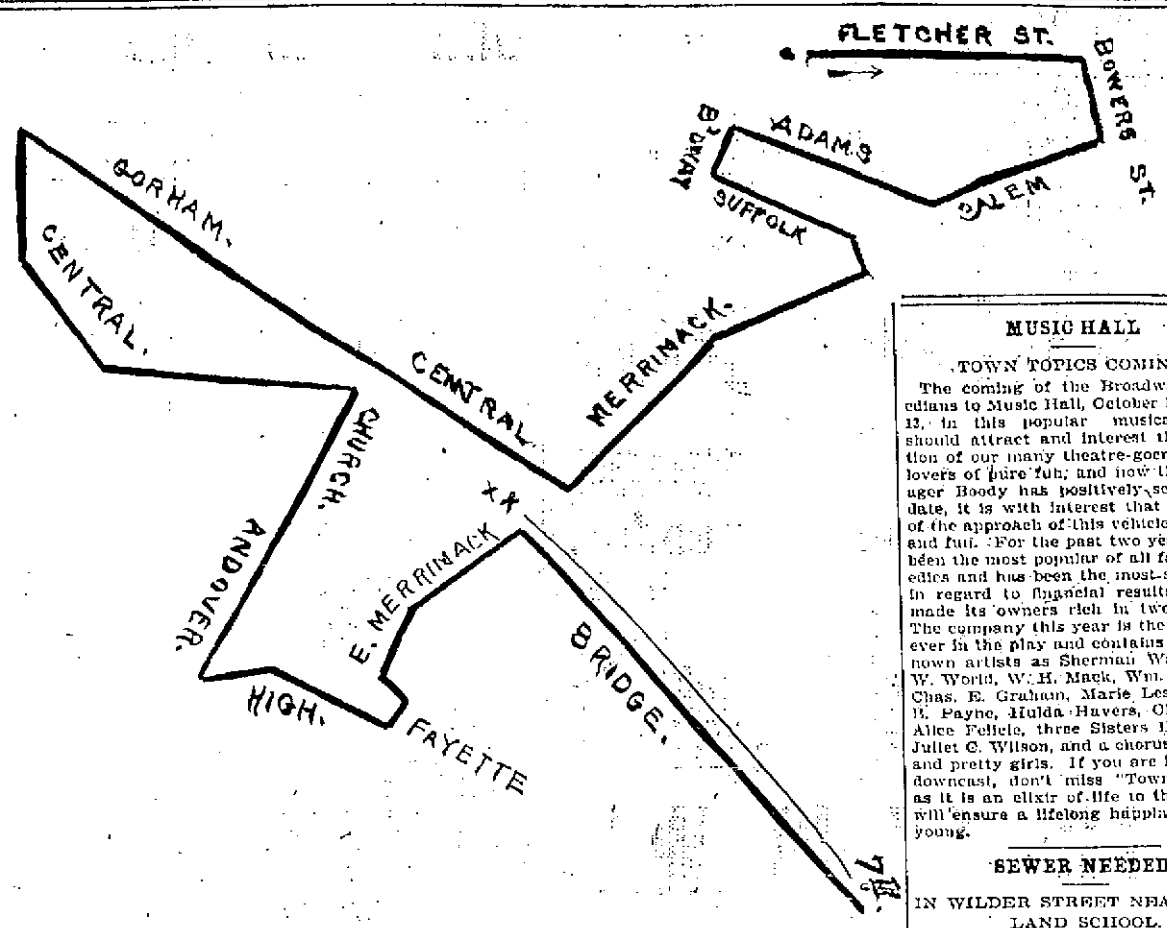
The uniform rate per night for any room of the 1561 in the building will be 20 cents. Many permanent boarders are expected, but the rate will not be reduced for them. The price of the room will include also the privilege of reading and lounging rooms, writing tables, hot and cold water baths, and tables where games may be played. The building will be heated throughout with steam heat and lit by electricity.

A large restaurant will be an essential part of the plan of the building, where meals will be furnished a la carte at from ten cents upward. The food will be wholesome, the cooking excellent, and the price of every article will be kept at the lowest possible point. The intention is to give all of the comforts of a first class hotel at prices no greater than those of the cheapest lodging houses on the Bowery.

The hotel is of Indiana limestone and white brick. In the center of the Bleecker street front is a broad entrance and just inside is a wide lobby and a splendid staircase of Italian marble. On the street floor on Bleecker street are a number of stores, some of which are already occupied. The entire first floor above these stores is occupied by great reading and writing rooms, with a library in the center, from which books will be freely distributed to the guests of the hotel. The house is built in two parts, each in the form of a hollow square, with a courtyard in the center of each part. Each courtyard is fifty feet square and floored with heavy glass, which is the skylight for rooms below. Palms will be placed about the courtyards and there will be seats and tables. Above the glass floor rise nine tiers of windows and over all is a great skylight. The walls rising above the courtyard are entirely white and at night they will be starred with electric lights. This part of the building is in the French style and the effect is beautiful. There are three elevators in the building.

A unique feature is a large room containing a dozen washtubs, with hot and cold water, where the men may, if they choose, wash their own linen. There is also a room where twenty foot baths are ranged about the floor, with twenty chairs beside them. Many of the patrons of the hotel will be canvassers or men seeking employment, who will range the streets for mile after mile, and come back weary and footsore. There are also fifty bathrooms in the buildings, equipped with modern rain baths and these, too, will be entirely free to the guests.

Each room is seven and a half feet by five, has at least one window, and some have two, looking either upon the street, or into one of the courts. In each is a cot of enamelled iron with a mattress of woven wire. The mattresses are of South American hair and are of the same kind, it is said, as used at the Waldorf. On each mattress are a hair and feather pillow, with sheets and blankets to suit the season. Beside each bed will be a strip of Brussels carpet and in each one there is a chair. In the basement is a room where trunks may be stored and also a large room where there are arranged tiers of lockers, each with a separate key, where the men may put away their belongings.



Line of March for the Mathews' Parade Tomorrow Afternoon.

Form on Fletcher street at North common; march to Salem, to Adams, to Broadway, to Suffolk, to Merrimack, to Central, to Gorham, to Central, to Church, to Andover, to High, to Fayette, to East Merrimack, to Bridge, as far as Seventh street; countermarch to Bridge to Merrimack square, where the line will be reviewed by the chief marshal. At city hall, Mayor Courtney and members of the city government will review the parade.

THE TIME OF PARADE.

Chief Marshal Walter V. Rickey has informed The Sun that it will require about two hours' time to go over the route. He wants to start the line moving at 2.30 and on the assumption that the parade will be made on time, he lives the parade will pass the following points at the time stated: Leave the North common at 2.30; Corner Salem and Adams, 2.40; corner Suffolk and Merrimack, 3 o'clock; corner Merrimack and Central, 3.15; Towers' Corner, 3.23; Davis' square, 3.28; corner Central and Church, 3.50; corner High and Andover, 3.55; corner Fayette and East Merrimack, 4.03; Merrimack square, 4.05; corner Bridge and Seventh, 4.20; Merrimack square, where the review will take place, 4.25.

MUSIC HALL

TOWN TOPICS COMING.

The coming of the Broadway Comedians to Music Hall, October 11, 12 and 13, in this popular musical farce should attract and interest the attention of our many theatre-goers and all lovers of pure fun; and now that Manager Boody has positively settled the date, it is with interest that we write of the approach of this vehicle of music and fun. For the past two years it has been the most popular of all farce comedies and has been the most successful in regard to financial results. It has made its owners rich in two seasons. The company this year is the strongest ever in the play and contains such well nown artists as Sherman Wade, John W. World, W. H. Mack, Wm. S. Keller, Chas. E. Graham, Marie Leslie, Ethel B. Payne, Hulda Havers, Ollie Hood, Alice Felicle, three Sisters Donaldson, Juliet C. Wilson, and a chorus of young and pretty girls. If you are lonely and downcast, don't miss "Town Topics," as it is an elixir of life to the old and will ensure a lifelong happiness to the young.

SEWER NEEDED

IN WILDER STREET NEAR HIGHLAND SCHOOL.

The board of health and the school board will present a joint petition to the city council, asking that a sewer be laid in Wilder street. It is believed this sewer is needed to accommodate houses near the Highland school. When the test of the heating and ventilating system of the school was made Wednesday, everything pertaining to the system was found perfect. It was proven that there is a change of air every eight minutes in every room. This was done by exploding gun powder in the basement near the cold air duct. Immediately the school rooms were filled with smoke, which was carried out in eight minutes. In making the test of the plumbing, the opening of the vent pipe at the roof was plugged and then five bottles of peppermint was poured in and no odor was detected in any room.

The season of game dinners and suppers has come again and once more you hall with delight the fat and luscious partridge, quail, coon and 'possum, as they make their annual appearance in the market windows. Tommy Hill has started his annual game dinners at the Waverley, and the game supper parties will soon begin, and when they do, be game and attend these dead game affairs.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

O'Sullivan Bros.

New Line ===of=== $3.50 Shoes for Young Men

Now on Exhibition in our Gents' Show Window. All the Toppiest line of Shoes today made. We have have them to fit you in English Enamel, French Patent Calf, Brown Willow Calf Calf Lined, Brown Willow Drill Lined and Box Calf. Best of Stock. Best of Style, at the Uniform price $3.50 a Pair. Don't pay a dollar for Shoes till you see them.

French Patent Calf.

Lenox Toe. Goodyear Welt. Exceedingly Stylish Young Men's Dress Shoe.

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. $3.50.

Brown Willow and Box Calf.

Cadet Toe. Double Sole. Rugged Shoe. Calf Lined. Goodyear Welt. An Ideal Storm Shoe for Young Men.

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. $3.50.

English Enamel.

Cornell Toe. Goodyear Welt. Very Stylish Street Shoe for Young Men.

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. $3.50.

For Comfort, for Style, for Wear, they have no Equal.
Made and Sold Only By

O'SULLIVAN BROTHERS.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, LOWELL.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE SAFETY CUSHION RUBBER HEEL.

A ROUSING RALLY

Held by French Democrats Last Evening.

ADDRESSES BY LAWRENCE J. CUMMINGS AND OTHERS.

Promise of Good Work During Campaign.

The French democrats held a muster and rousing rally in the hall in the Desmarais block on Lakeview avenue last night.

The quarters were too small to hold the big assembly. Mayoralty Candidate Lawrence Cummings was the principal speaker and he was given a rousing reception. Many times during his remarks he was interrupted by cheers and applause. His address was very pointed and dealt with a plain statement of facts that must have appealed to the gathering. He showed the utter disregard republicans have for the French voters except when they want to use them. He said:

"Why is it that a Frenchman cannot be elected alderman if nominated on the repubublican ticket when they have a plurality of 760 over the democrats in this city?" Mr. Cummings argued that the democratic party had always stood for the people, while republicans, by their opposition to the ten-hour bill, when it came up in the legislature, had displayed a spirit directly antagonistic to the wage earners.

The other speakers were Bowers Hart, J. E. Venne, P. Bourgeois, and Judge Crepau.

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage ceremony of Mr. Matthew Koose of Boston and Miss Mary O'Neil of Portland, Me., was solemnized Wednesday evening by the Rev. M. Roman at the parochial residence. Miss Lilla Lawler of Lowell acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Joseph McNeil of Boston was groomsman. Immediately following the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Annie Riley of 53 Keene street. Th happy couple were the recipients of many valuable presents and on Thursday morning started for Fairfield, Me., where they will spend their honeymoon.

CRISP GOSSIP.

A party of old-time sports were at a hotel yesterday, relating happenings of long ago, each concluding with a shake of the head and a sigh and the oft-heard remark that "Lowell isn't the town it used to be." In the course of their talk, the conversation turned to wrestling and many an old bout was re-fought. While they were still talking wrestling, along came Dr. Breton, the well known specialist and Klondike speculator, who, by the way, was quite an athlete in his day.

When the doctor heard the trend of the conversation, he smiled one of those faraway smiles and remarked, as if to his own thoughts, "I used to be a wrestler myself." Immediately one of the party, whom we will call Parker for short, burst out laughing and said: "That's right, Doc; you were a wrestler." And then at the urgent request of all present, including the good-natured doctor, Parker lit a fresh cigar and began: "In those days, Doc was a star wrestler. He threw them all, though he knew nothing of the science of the sport, but depending mainly on his grand strength. Well, naturally, Doc was well pleased with himself as a wrestler, and often wearied us with tales of his prowess, though none of us dared to dispute him. At that time, Andy McCarthy was the champion amateur wrestler of the world at 122 pounds, and while in Boston on a visit Sam and I met him and became quite friendly with him. One night after Doc had threatened to wrestle a whole crowd of us, Sam and I simultaneously hit upon a plan to put a quietus on our local 'champ' and we wrote to McCarthy to come to Lowell and stay a few days. Andy came and we put him 'on' to Doc, while we told Doc that we had a little fellow from Boston named Murphy who thought he could wrestle, advising Doc to give him a fall or two, but never mentioning the fact that Andy was a world beater. Accordingly a match was made and we all repaired to a hall at the corner of Merrimack and Hanover street. The two stripped and some one called time. Ye Gods! How Andy did use the Doc. He had him on the floor, on the ceiling, and in the air continuously until we separated them. When we did, Doc didn't have breath enough left to blow a feather.

"But I stayed with him, didn't I?" interposed the genial doctor with a grin.

"You bet your life you stayed with him, and for a very good reason. He wouldn't let go of you." And Doctor bought the cigars.

Putnam & Sol have placed four large electric lights in front of their store. They are set on iron posts and make a fine illumination.

Get standard and railroad time by leaving your watches with Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will give you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6 00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

TEMPERANCE MEN

Are All Prepared for Tomorrow's Parade.

COMPLETE PROGRAM OF BIG CELEBRATION.

Line of March and Formation.

Fair skies and good marching weather are all the temperance boys are looking and praying for tomorrow.

And everybody hopes that the auspices will be most favorable, for what promises to be an imposing turnout.

Last night Chief Marshal Walter V. Hickey and Chief of Staff, John J. Mullaney were busy completing the arrangements for the parade which Dr Mathew Temperance Institute intends shall be a shining mark in its career.

The young men of this society have worked long and hard and have displayed intense interest in tomorrow's demonstration, and only the weather now can mar the observance of the occasion The line will probably number 2000 men and for the first time in about ten years the Mathews will have the right of line in a parade. Three hundred young men will wear the badge of blue and march under the banner of the organization that will float side by side with "Old Glory" Peter F. Brady, will marshal the young men with William Boyle, chief of staff and William Welch, chief aid. Carter's band of Boston will furnish music.

The Burkes will turn out just as many as the Mathews and at their meeting last night Marshal John Manchester requested that all members report at the hall at 1.15 tomorrow afternoon and headed by the Lowell Military band will march to the starting point. It is several years since the Mathews and Burkes have been seen in a public parade and this fact, together with the friendly rivalry existing between the two societies will attract every member to his respective organization.

Rev. Thomas Scully will be marshal of one division, with J. J. Crowley of Cambridge chief of staff and he will have 1000 people in his division, including many children. They will all come from his own parish in Cambridgeport.

The out of town societies will have a division of their own. There will be at least ten bands in the parade. The Mathews' hall will be very prettily decorated, as will the Burkes' hall and many business houses.

Mayor Courtney and all the members of the city council will review the line as it passes City hall.

After Chief Marshal Hickey reviews the parade in Merrimack square, the visiting societies will march to Huntington hall where lunch will be served. The Mathews will partake of lunch in their own hall.

Previous to the parade the Cadets' band, with permission and by the kindness of the Mathews, give a concert at 1 o'clock on the lawn in front of City hall to which the public is invited.

CONG. KNOX

ADDRESSED WAUHATCHIE COMMAND, VETERANS' UNION, LAST NIGHT.

Wauhatchie Command, Union Veterans' Union, held a campfire last night and entertained Gordon Forrest Command of Malden, General Burnside Command of Haverhill, and the George Bowers Command and Molly Stark Union, Women's Union Relief Union.

Congressman Knox was present and delivered a lengthy address.

The entertainment provided was one of the pleasing features of the evening and the selections given after each speech did much to give a variety to the program. Miss Daisy Ripley arranged the entertainment and those who assisted her in carrying it out were Miss Clara Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Bearce.

Col. John Lyons, commander of the Nashua union, told entertaining stories and Gen. Wentworth, first department commander of the Massachusetts department, U. V. U., spoke briefly and in a reminiscent vein.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Prosperity Circle, Companions of the Forest, will have a complimentary entertainment for members and friends at their next monthly meeting, the 18th inst. The delegates to the national convention will also give a report of their experiences at the convention in Baltimore.

At the regular meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lowell Reform club in Columbia hall last night Miss McNabb, E. N. Bowers and George Farrow were appointed a committee to arrange for a social next Thursday.

Centralville lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, had a supper and entertainment in Odd Fellows' hall last night. The program was as follows: Piano solos by Walter Mason; readings by Miss Lillian Dodge; songs by William Baker Baker; songs by Miss Edith Nevers.

TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

The Talbot Clothing company is making a special announcement of a great special sale and if you have any idea of purchasing clothing, this is the time and place to trade. Read the ad in to-day's paper and then you will know what to do. Talbot's house is up-to-date, the goods are the best, and the prices the lowest.

Special sale of velvet and corduroy waists at the New York Cloak and Suit Co., 12 John street.

A balky horse created considerable excitement on Bridge street yesterday. For a time it looked as if the animal might do some damage.

Step and read the Estey ad if you are thinking of buying a piano, for they offer great inducements to the public and prices within the reach of everybody.

A concert, souvenir and bargains will be the public inducements thrown out by O'Hearn & Dowd for the second anniversary which occurs on Monday next. An eight day special discount sale of 10 per cent. to customers will be inaugurated tomorrow morning by the firm.

REPUB'S. CONVENE

Hon. George E. Putnam Again Nominated

FOR SENATOR IN ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Butler Ames and Mr. Farmer for Representatives.

Senator George E. Putnam was unanimously nominated by the delegates to the seventh senatorial district convention last night. The meeting was held in republican headquarters with Joseph E. Miller president and Harry E. Murray was chosen secretary.

Clarence W. Dana, Kenneth J. Mackenzie and J. P. Varnum were appointed a committee on credentials, and reported 29 delegates present, from seven wards of Lowell, from Chelmsford and Dracut.

On motion of Mr. Dana the nomination of Senator Putnam was made by acclamation, the secretary casting one ballot for him.

George L. Fowler was re-elected a member of the state central committee.

A communication was received from the committee, asking for a uniform system of electing district committees throughout the state, since by the present arrangement the state committee has an incomplete record of the names.

George L. Fowler said that last year some of the presentative committees were not even reported to the local headquarters.

It was voted, after minor discussion, of the subject, to have each ward and town represented on the committee.

Senator Putnam was then invited to take the platform and received a great greeting.

He said it was pleasant, after 10 years' of service in various offices, to be re-nominated without opposition or criticism. He did not think that there was any opposition to the party in the state, or that any business man in Lowell is willing again to place the democratic party in power in Washington. He was a believer in two political parties, for as a member of the committee on cities, he had found that there was as much trouble in the cities having one party, as in those politically divided.

"I hope that you will go to the caucuses," he concluded and nominate the man you want for Mayor. The election will be the most important for 10 years and the man who is nominated should receive your support."

The following district committee was elected: A. J. Coburn, Dracut; Chas. E. Bartlett, Chelmsford; ward one, Clarence W. Dana; ward three Joseph Miller; ward four, Charles Runels; ward six, Laforest Beals, ward seven, Samuel E. Snow; ward eight, Edwin W. Lachance.

The convention then adjourned. Mr. Miller was later elected chairman of the committee, with Mr. Beals as secretary.

27th DISTRICT.

The honors that Butler Ames won in the ward nine caucus were accorded him by the republican representative convention yesterday afternoon.

Chairman Frank W. Howe of the district committee called to order and on motion of George E. Poore of ward five, Major Stott of ward nine was chosen temporary chairman of the convention.

On motion of Arthur S. Coburn of ward nine Sidney A. Bull of Billerica was chosen temporary secretary.

The credential committee reported 43 delegates present.

The temporary organization was then made permanent on motion of Delegate Blaisdell of Tewksbury, after which F. W. Howe of ward nine placed in nomination Butler Ames of ward nine as one of the district candidates for representive. Mr. Ames was unanimously elected.

Mr. Blaisdell of Tewksbury then placed in nomination Frank H. Farmer of Tewksbury, and Mr. Farmer was also unanimously chosen as the second candidate of the district.

The following district committee was chosen: Ward nine, Frank W. Howe and William Myers; ward five George W. Poore and William N. Waller; Billerica, Sidney A. Bull and Richard T. Perry; Dracut, D. N. Cluff and Charles E. Jones; Wilmington, Milton T. Holt and A. Eames; Tewksbury, M. A. Pattee and A. C. Blaisdell; North Reading, George A. Putnam and Frank Parker; Carlisle, D. W. Robbins and Warren B. Chamberlain; Burlington, F. S. Marion and E. D. Bennett.

The convention then adjourned.

Following the convention the district committee met and organized with the choice of F. W. Howe of ward nine chairman, and Sidney A. Bull of Tewksbury, secretary.

The committee was empowered to fill any vacancies that might occur in the committee or in candidates.

WM. HOGAN ESQ.

Honored by Court Wamesit, F. of A.

RECEPTION TENDERED HIM AS SUPREME SECRETARY.

His Picture Presented to the Court.

Court Wamesit, Foresters of America, tendered to Supreme Recording Secretary Wm. A. Hogan a fine reception last night.

And in return received an elegant portrait of Mr. Hogan which will have a position in Foresters' hall.

John E. Maguire delivered the opening address and Chief Ranger Thomas J. McDermott extended a welcome to all.

Financial Secretary William J. Reaston said in the course of his remarks: "Mr. Hogan has been remarkably successful in Forestry and I feel that he has recently reached a position which is but a stepping stone to that of Supreme Ranger. It gives me much honor as well as pleasure, to present this picture of Mr. Hogan to Court Wamesit, and I hope it will occupy a position next to that of Past Supreme Chief Ranger Lawrence J. Smith.

After refreshments were served Supreme Recording Secretary, Wm. A. Hogan, was called upon. He said: "I appreciate the honor done me tonight and enjoy it more because of the fact that I had no knowledge of what was to take place. Six years ago, when I joined Court Wamesit I had no idea of holding office. I simply became a member because I believed in its principles. After holding the office of treasurer, I became chief ranger and I thank you tonight, as I thanked you then, for your co-operation during my term of service.

"When I went to Denver I had no intention of becoming a candidate but upon the defeat of L. J. Smith the Massachusetts Foresters decided that they wanted the supreme recording secretary and I was nominated. If there was such a place for a Massachusetts man I thought it should come to Lowell and my name, accordingly, was used."

A social time followed.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

HOUSE WARMING

By Lowell Council Royal Arcanum.

IN NEW QUARTERS IN ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Addresses by Members of the Order.

Lowell Council, Royal Arcanum, held a very enjoyabale house warming, as it were, last evening, in its new quarters in the Odd Fellows' building on Middlesex street, the entertainment taking the form of a banquet and smoke talk.

Though the hall is large, there was no room to spare when the exercises began, as visitors from all the councils in the city were in attendance. Among the prominent Arcanumites were Past Grand Regent David, Deputy Grand Regent T. J. Morey of Haverhill, and about 20 past regents, this being the largest assemblage of past regents that has been seen here for some time.

The regular business preceded the festivities, and at it Albert E. Bowers was put astride the royal bumper. The degree work was a pretty exhibition. At the conclusion of the business meeting all repaired to the banquet hall above, where a sumptuous spread was served under the direction of a committee. The hall was tastefully decorated.

When the viands had been disposed of to the satisfaction of all, the gentlemen returned to the lodge hall where cigars were lighted and the post-prandial exercises were begun.

Regent Thompson acted as toast master and he introduced the Arcanum quartet, Dr. Rix, Robert Leatham, Ed. Wirt and Harry Stocks.

Regent Thompson expressed his pleasure at the large attendance and stated that the changing of halls augured well for the future of the society and he hoped that in a few years an increased membership would make it necessary for the council to again seek larger quarters.

District Deputy Grand Regent T. J. Morey of Haverhill was then introduced. He said in part: "I don't know whether to attribute the many people present to my coming among you or your handsome new quarters. I feel it an honor to be the district deputy of an order having 150,000 members, 18,000 of them in this state. Your degree work ought to be long remembered. I hope that we shall carry out the attributes of our order as exemplified tonight in the work of the council. We have attained great honors in the past 20 years While other orders have gone to the wall, the Royal Arcanum is in the front rank.

After a selection by the quartet, Past Grand Regent W. P. Burbank was called upon and said he had entered the hall as the senior past grand of the council, which made him feel rather old. Though not so active a worker as he had been in time past, he was still interested in the order. He had learned a new mystery of the order during the evening in learning something about the base ball game tha the Lowell council played with some unknown council.

Speaking more seriously, he said that the Royal Arcanum was what its members made it and that the order was safe, not only for today, but for tomorrow.

John J. Hogan of Industry Council said in part: "I joined the Royal Arcanum last November and since then I have filled all the chairs of the order, and am now a district deputy. I have had greatness thrust upon me, but like Washington and other great men, I suppose that I must discharge the duties of my office. I am very much pleased with the order and my council wishes to return thanks for the courtesies received from you. We are an infant council, but we are rapidly coming up to the standard."

John S. Chandler, who was a worker in securing new quarters said that the step forward thus attained would be beneficial to all the councils in the city. He believed that it would increase the attendance of the members.

Z. Winn Sturtevant gave a humorous account of a base ball game in which there were eight "bum" players on his team and Edward Leighton replied for the bowlers, on the recommendation of "Windy" that he was a "high roller."

Past Grand E. E. Maynard for Highland Council said that when a man began to talk Royal Arcanum he was there every time.

It was after 11 o'clock when the lights were turned out.

BROKE HIS ANKLE.

Richard Welch, an old man and a slater by trade, while at work on the Highland club house this morning, fell from a staging at a distance of about 20 feet, and fractured his ankle. His head was badly bruised and his shoulder bone was dislocated, but it was snapped back into place. It is thought he was seized with a dizzy spell and fell backwards.

WHO IS ATKINSON.

The Boston Record says: "William Atkinson came down from Lowell recently on a visit to Boston. He complained yesterday to Capt. Cain that 'the wheels of the cars are saying bad things to me.' William's complaint against monopoly would no doubt have appeared to the socialists to be sound; but under the circumstances he was locked up to await an examination as to his sanity.

"He was born in Liverpool and had been married, but learned that matrimony was a failure. He has no idea where his wife is. The unfortunate was dressed in shabby clothing and admitted that he 'had been drinking for two weeks, but had nothing yesterday.'"

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned wishes to return her sincere thanks to the Sisters of St. John's hospital, to the members of the Police Department, and to all those who endeavored to console her in her recent bereavement when her husband, P. Henry Brady, passed from this life; to each all she returns her sincere thanks and will ever remember their kindness.

—Mrs. P. H. Brady.

The entire program moves with a smoothness not common when amateur talent is used and it is safe to say that the equal of "Tableaux Phantasma" has never before been seen in this city. It must be seen to be fully appreciated. —Syracuse Evening Mail.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

E. B. Brady & Co., the popular tailors are doing a very large business this season, and it is no wonder when you compare the quality of their work and their prices with any of the other merchants. The story is easily explained as you can get a high grade suiting made up in an up-to-date style at about half the price you have to pay other tailors. Just call at 42 Central street, E. B. Brady's. It costs nothing to examine the goods and get prices and you will be easily convinced that you can save money by dealing there.

Three fine horses will be sold at Keyes' auction Saturday at 11 o'clock from the estate of Alexander Hart of Newburyport. One black mare, weighing 1200 pounds, one black road horse, weighs 1000 pounds, very stylish, one bay mare can trot a mile in 2.40.

LOWELL AWAKE!

Now that our store is finished and stocked with new goods, we cordially invite the public to call and inspect our Pianos and Organs and get our prices and terms. The Pianos that are in our renting stock you should see. We shall close them out at low prices. We can sell you a new Upright Piano handsome case, large size stool, scarf, book, and 12 lessons for

$250.00

We sell for cash or easy terms.

You should see the large size Estey piano we offer for $275.

Used but three months.

Second hand Organ, large and fancy case, $25.

$5.00 down and $5.00 per month.

We have the latest designs in cases and are worthy your inspection. We are bound to sell the Pianos this fall if prices and terms will do it, so a chat with us may save you dollars. Our parlors are open evenings and we are glad to show the goods whether you buy or not. Orders taken for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Square Pianos and Organs taken as part payments for Pianos of us.

ESTEY, A. H. Rogers, Manager, 145 Merrimack Street, over the Railroad Bank.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Ellen Gallagher, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased.

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for probate, by Ellen M. Chalifoux, who prays that letters testamentary be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held in Lowell in said county of Middlesex, on the nine eenth day of October, A. D. 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in The Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntyre, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. —S. H. Folsom, Register.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

LOST—BETWEEN LOWELL AND WESTford Center a gray square shawl. Finder please leave at 93 Hamilton Corp. and be rewarded Bowditch street, Mrs. C. L. Adams.

TWO YOUNG MEN WOULD LIKE A POsition at anything. Address O. K., Sun office.

Second Anniversary Sale.

Beginning tomorrow morning we will inaugurate a clothing sale of gigantic proportions to be continued eight days. 10 per cent will be refunded to every purchaser during the sale.

10 CENTS IN CASH

paid back of every dollar received

One year ago we made this offer to customers for one day and hundreds took advantage of it. This time 'twill be for a week. Thousands will surely take advantage of it. See our windows for prices.

O'Hearn & Dowd

31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

NEW YORK CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

LOWELL'S LEADING CLOAK AND FUR STORE.

Leading Bargains for Friday and Saturday.

To start the season's trade with a rush, we offer exceptional bargains today and tomorrow.

Jackets, Capes, Waists, Fur Collarettes

READ THE PRICES WE HAVE MARKED THEM.

CAPES.

1 lot of Beaver capes, made with plaited back, trimmed with braid and jet, worth $5.00, today's sale, **$2.95**

1 lot of Kersey Cloth Capes, trimmed with heavy strap seams, worth $8.50, to **$5.50**

Plush Capes worth $9.50, today's sale **5.75**

1 lot of Boucle Cloth Capes, lined and trimmed with Thibet Fur, regular price $10, today's sale, **$6.50**

Exclusive Styles in Imported Blouse Jackets

WAISTS.

New Waists in velvet, corduroy, wool and silk, in all the newest makes, at remarkably low prices.

Separate Skirts.

In Novelties, Mohairs, Serges, in all the latest styles. Be sure and come today.

JACKETS.

1 lot Melton Cloth Jackets, latest styles, in black, navy and brown. Regular $6.50 quality, look today, **$3.95**

1 lot of Covert Cloth Jackets, in shades of tan, brown, braid-trimmed, regular $8.50. Today **$5.50**

1 lot Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, faced with sateen. Regular price $10, for today only **$6.50**

500 Jackets in very latest effects and newest cloths, positively the best values we have ever shown. Prices

$8.50, 9.50, 10.75, 12.50, 15.00 And Up.

SUITS.

New Suits in blouse effects, made of Kersey, Novelties, Broadcloths and Serges, in blue, tan, ox blood and green, $10 to $25.

OUTING SUITS.

In Jackets style, lined with silk, prices

$6.95, $8.50, $10.75, $12.50.

WELSH WONDER'S WHEELING

He Lowers the Mile Record Paced by 2 1-5 Seconds.

Boston Again Beaten by Baltimore—Squirting Record Beaten at Nashua.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Jimmy Michael, the little Welsh wheelman, on the Willow grove track yesterday, clipped 2 1-5 seconds from the best American record for one mile paced. The record was 1:38 1-5, made by McDuffee of Boston about six weeks ago on the St. Charles track at Boston. Michael's time was 1:36. The fastest time for one mile was made by J. S. Stocks in England about a month ago, when he covered the distance in 1:35 2-5. Stocks was paced by motor cycles, and his time was not recognized by the L. A. W. on account of the character of the pacemaker.

Michael was paced by a sextet and a quad, and established the record after one trial, in which he equalled the track record of 1:38 4-5, made by Arthur Gardiner on the occasion of the national meet of last August. Michael, who has been training all this week on the track for trials at all records from one-third of a mile to 33 miles to be made next Saturday, received special sanctions for each day of the week, and his managers considered him in condition to make the trial for the mile record.

The first trial came off at 3:30 o'clock. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the track was in splendid condition. The pistol cracked just as Michael crossed the tape. The Welshman held fast to the sextet and was making ready to pick up the quad when the latter's chain broke. He caught the sextet again and held close for the mile, crossing in 1:38 4-5.

A brief rest followed and the second trial was made. The line was crossed on the start at a splendid pace, and on the quarter the remarkably fast time of 23 3-5 was announced; the third was covered in 31 1-5, and the half mile in 47 3-5. Here the little demon made a splendid pickup of the quad. The four kept a rattling good pace, which Michael showed his ability to hold by calling to them to go faster.

EXHIBITION GAME.

Boston's New Pitcher Showed Up Well Against the Baltimores.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Boston league team played here yesterday for the first time in several years, and had as their opponents the Baltimores. The game was not exactly of the sort to make the real rooter grow enthusiastic, for it was merely an exhibition contest, and in consequence the men played rather listlessly. Nevertheless the score was close, some sharp plays were made, and the 3500 spectators on the whole enjoyed the exhibition.

Both teams indulged in hard hitting. Hickman, who pitched for Boston, led in that respect, getting a home run and a three-bagger in addition to a single. Three of the four home runs made went over the right field fence.

Hughey Jennings, when he stepped to the plate in the second inning, was presented with a gold headed cane by Holy Cross college students. The two teams played today in Springfield. The score:

Baltimore.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3 b	3	2	1	5	2	0
O'Brien, r. f	5	1	2	1	1	1
Jennings, s. s	5	3	2	1	3	1
Kelley, l. f	5	1	4	5	0	0
Quinn, c. f	5	0	1	4	0	1
Doyle, 1 b	5	1	1	7	0	0
Reitz, 2 b	3	3	0	2	3	0
Bowerman, c	5	1	3	1	2	0
Pond, p	5	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	41	11	14	27	13	3

Boston.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stivetts, c. f	3	3	1	0	0	1
Tenney, 1 b	5	2	2	6	1	0
Lowe, 2 b	5	1	3	3	3	0
Stahl, r. f	5	0	1	1	0	0
Duffy, l. f	5	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b	5	0	1	1	1	0
Long, s. s	5	1	0	6	1	1
Yeager, c	4	1	1	6	1	0
Hickman, p	4	2	3	2	0	0
Totals	41	10	13	*26	7	2

*Two out when winning run was made.

Baltimore ....2 0 2 2 1 1 0 3 1—11
Boston ....3 4 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—10

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Quinn, Bowerman, Stahl, Duffy. Three-base hits—McGraw, Hickman, Bowerman. Home runs—O'Brien, Lowe, Yeager, Hickman. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen base—Stivetts. First base on balls—McGraw, Reitz, Stivetts. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—Reitz, Pond. Wild pitch—Pond. Time—1:40. Umpires—Emslie and Hurst.

SQUIRTING RECORD BEATEN.

Nashua, Oct. 8.—The Union Fire company of Pepperell, Mass., beat the world's record in a handtub contest at the firemen's muster here, the playing being 232 feet 4 inches. The record had been held for 22 years by the Eureka company of Hudson, Mass., which won it in Portland, Me., in 1876, playing 229 feet, winning the world's championship and a prize of $1000. The Eureka company played yesterday, but did not win one of the four prizes. The playing was the heaviest known in New England for 10 years. Of the 12 companies participating in the contest the lowest score was 186 feet.

THOROUGHBREDS WON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—A relay of six thoroughbred horses from the stables of Thomas W. South raced five miles yesterday on the Tigo bicycle track against four crack bicyclists, and the horses won in 9 minutes and 52 seconds, with the wheelmen only five yards behind. The race was the feature event of an afternoon's program of amateur bicycle races.

ONE MILE TRACK RECORD.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Brockton fair came fully up to expectations yesterday and beat all previous records by thousands. The much coveted goal of 40,000 people present was reached according to the best authorities. The weather was all that could be desired. The best previous attendance was 30,000 in 1895.

E. A. McDuffee of Boston broke the one mile track record for a single bicycle rider by two-fifths of a second, going the distance in 2:01 1-5 against time. Tom Butler went the mile in 2:01 3-5 last year. McDuffee was paced by three triplets.

BUCKED THE IMPREGNABLE.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 8.—Swartz, the stocky rush of the 'varsity scrub, won great praise from the big crowd present at yesterday afternoon's hard practice at Princeton by bucking the hitherto impregnable 'varsity line and making a sensational run of 75 yards down the field. He was followed in his flying career by Suter, who succeeded in downing him by a magnificent tackle, but when but five yards intervened between Swartz and a touchdown. The play was a repetition of Suter's great run in the Harvard game two years ago.

SEVEN LENGTHS BEHIND.

Halifax, Oct. 8.—The double scull race between the Lynch brothers of Halifax and John McKay of Boston and Robert Johnston of New Brunswick was won by the local oarsmen without serious effort. They took the lead at the start and had little trouble in maintaining it, though the two boats kept close together until after the turn was made. The distance was three nautical miles, and was covered by the winners in 21.22. McKay and Johnston were over seven lengths behind. The prize was $150.

RECORD BREAKING DELAYED.

Glenn Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Owing to the unfavorable weather yesterday the attempt of John R. Gentry and Robert J to beat the world's record for double teams was postponed until today. Gentry will also start in single harness to beat Star Pointer's record of 1:59 1-4. In his work on Tuesday he covered a half mile in one minute without a pacemaker to urge him up to his best speed. The track was rough and slow when the trial took place.

PERTAINING TO BASEBALL.

The Western league proposes to ask the National league for two years of protection from the operation of the draft.

The interclass baseball championship of Princeton and the silver trophy cup was won by the class of '98 yesterday in a well-contested game. The freshmen went down before Parsons' twirling and lost through their inability to bunch their hits. The game ended with a score of 9 to 2.

The first Chicago player to sign a contract for next season was Shortstop Dahlen, who has affixed his signature to an agreement to play in Chicago. This effectually disposes of the story that First Baseman Doyle of Baltimore was to be exchanged for the clever shortstop. Dahlen will play ball in California this winter.

Manger Selee of the Boston league team has signed as a catcher "Kitty" Bransfield of Worcester. Bransfield has the reputation as being a fast amateur player, and three or four of the managers of smaller teams have been after his services. He has played with the Graftons, a semi-professional nine, all summer, and his batting average for the year was about 400 per cent and his fielding percentage 968.

NEGROES RETURNING TO AFRICA.

Colon, Colombia, via Galveston, Oct. 8.—All Colon is in a fever of excitement on account of the embarkation of 600 Africans for Sierra Leon, on board the British steamer Holyrood. Six hundred of these natives of Africa arrived here under contract a year ago, ragged and naked, and they are now returning to their homes in better condition. The remainder of the party have either absconded or, more likely, have died at various places along the canal route of berle-beri.

The captain of the Holyrood is taking precautions to prevent an outbreak of the Africans while on the way across the Atlantic, and he made them give up the knives, revolvers, cutlasses and razors with which they were armed.

The canal company officials express themselves as being delighted to get rid of the African laborers. They say the latter have proved themselves expensive and indifferent workers.

At Work Again.

A few applications of Salvation Oil will readily cure sprains and bruises, and heal cuts, burns and scalds. It is undoubtedly the best pain-cure on the market, and should be ready for use, in every home in the land. Mr. Frank Stubenhaver 1337 Elm St., Dubuque, Iowa, states: "I used Salvation Oil on a sprained elbow, which threatened to prevent me from working, and after several thorough rubbings, I awoke the very next morning much relieved and able to go to work. Had I not used Salvation Oil I certainly would have lost a week's work, which would have amounted to many times the cost of a bottle of Oil. Everybody should keep Salvation Oil in the house." It is sold everywhere for only 25 cents.

MINERS LEAVING TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Sixty to 80 families of miners from the Jollico district passed through here Thursday morning on their way to the mines at Corona, Ala. Miners have been leaving for two months, and there are now very few left of the 2500 who went on strike on May 1, most of them having gone to Virginia and Alabama. The men have given up all hope of a settlement.

KILLED BY SHAFT

Typhoid Patient Jumps From Fourth Story.

VESSEL WITH YELLOW FEVER COMING TO BOSTON.

Girl Killed in Fall From Third Story.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Edward J. Harrington of Charlestown, employed at the ropewalk in the navy yard, was caught in the shafting yesterday morning, and before assistance could be rendered he was injured internally, so that his recovery is doubtful. He is 24 years of age.

William C. Kingman, in a delirium resulting from typhoid fever, jumped from the window of his room in the fourth story while his nurse was absent. He struck on the brick sidewalk, fracturing his skull and injuring himself internally so that he will die.

The British steamer Honiton, Captain Hudson, from Progreso for this port, which put into Fortress Monroe Tuesday with sickness on board and Chief Engineer Bacon dead, left there at noon Wednesday and should reach here tonight. The vessel will be dealt with the same as ordinary cases. It is said that Captain Hudson and two members of the crew are sick with what appears to be yellow fever, and their cases will be carefully watched upon arrival at Gallup's Island.

Antonio and Elizabeth Volpe, charged with making counterfeit money, were held in $2600 each for the federal grand jury. The principal evidence against the prisoners, besides the coin and implements found in the room occupied by the defendants, was a written and signed contract to make and deal in counterfeit coin, in which the name of one of the arrested persons appeared as a principal. According to the terms of the document, each was to contribute $600 toward capitalizing the enterprise. Accounts were to be strictly kept and the work was to be conducted according to prearranged plans. In case of the detection of any of the three principals named the others were to look out for themselves. It was a secret compact, and affords the police little assistance in their efforts to trace the other parties to it.

Mary Grilling, 7 years old, fell from a third story window at her home in South Boston yesterday and fractured her skull. She was taken to the city hospital, but was removed from there by her mother and taken home against the protests of the physicians. The child will probably die.

BEHRING SEA CONFERENCE.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Full information has been received as to the position of the British government on the Behring sea conference. This proves to be much more complete than the brief cable reports from London indicate, as the department has been advised not only of Great Britain's declination to enter a conference unless it is limited to the experts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, but has also been informed quite fully as to what led the Marquis of Salisbury to this conclusion.

The British view is that at no stage of the negotiations has the British government agreed to a conference except that between the experts of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The latest correspondence on the subject leads to considerable doubt as to who will participate in the coming meetings. It has been understood that the difference would be bridged over by holding two meetings, in one of which Russia and Japan would participate without Great Britain, while a second meeting would be held between the experts of Great Britain and the United States. It is understood that Ambassador Hay was directed to effect such an arrangement in case Great Britain declined to enter the general conference. There is now some question whether the British authorities will participate in any way until a definite decision is reached as to who will take part in the general conference, as there is understood to be a reluctance on the part of Great Britain to participate in a dual conference.

ONE KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

Rockville, Md., Oct. 8.—John Hinton, an aged farmer living at Endor, near here, was shot and killed, his wife mortally wounded and his daughter, Mrs. William Timmons, dangerously wounded by the husband of the latter. Timmons and his wife have not lived happily together, and a quarrel recently resulted in the woman going to the home of her parents with the avowed intention of permanently separating from her husband.

Timmons went to the Hinton home yesterday and accused the aged couple of influencing their daughter to leave him. A quarrel ensued, which was ended by Timmons drawing his revolver and shooting all three. He then made his escape and has not been arrested.

GOT AWAY WITH $3000.

Monganfield, Ky., Oct. 8.—Thieves entered the office of the Union County bank during lunch hour yesterday and secured over $3000 which had been left in the cash drawer. When the bank officials returned they found the drawer had been rifled. The vault was locked. The robbers escaped, leaving no clue.

the danger is in the neglect—that's why so many colds lead to a fatal disease.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is made for throat and lung troubles. It acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

DROUGHT AND FIRE JOIN

To Spread Destruction in the Forests Of Arkansas.

No Rain Fall in Two Months—Devastation in Southern Manitoba.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8.—Drought and forest fires are doing great damage in Arkansas, and the situation grows worse daily. Thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber and other property has been burned, and stock in nearly all sections of the state is suffering from the scarcity of water; in some places there is not even drinking water for the people. No general rain has fallen for over 60 days, and in some localities the drought is of even longer duration.

The forests being as dry as tinder and the ground covered with dry leaves, from all sections reports of disastrous fires are being received. Miles of fence have been destroyed, saw mills burned and cabins gutted. In some instances the flames have been communicated to large fields of open cotton, which was destroyed. In hundreds of localities wells and springs have entirely dried up, and residents are hauling water in barrels from the nearest streams, which in some sections are 20 miles distant. Nearly all late vegetables have been parched in the fields. The people, in many localities, are holding meetings and praying for rain.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 8.—Ten or 12 persons are reported to have been burned to death. Settlers have been fighting the flames night and day for over a week, trying to keep them from getting into the more thickly populated districts; hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber has been destroyed, and considerable grain as well as some farm buildings. Up to this time the fire has been confined to the Canadian side of the boundary, but the swath line between the United States and Manitoba has been obliterated and great fears are entertained that the fires will get beyond the control of the settlers.

The flames are driving hundreds of wolves and coyotes into the open country, and large flocks of geese and ducks have been flying over the burning forests. East of Whitemouth the situation is very critical. The section foreman at Darwin and his wife and men were picked up by a freight train and brought into Whitemouth. Roadmaster Horner, on a handcar, attempted to run from Darwin with his men, but nearly all succumbed through suffocation, and were compelled to take refuge in a passing freight. All the telegraph poles for several miles east of the town are down and trains are tied up.

ELEVEN DEMONS

Held for Fiendish Assault on a Woman.

AN ANGRY MOB THREATENS TO RESCUE

Them When Being Sent to Prison.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.—An angry crowd gathered about the courthouse and jail in Newport, Ky., yesterday upon the announcement of a most shocking assault by 11 men upon the young wife of a switchman recently married. The sheriff was obliged to clear the corridors, and threats of vengeance were made.

Thomas Gleason and his wife started out on the Alexandria pike to visit a friend Wednesday night, when two men with revolvers and representing themselves to be officers separated husband and wife and dragged the shrieking woman into a field, where 11 men assaulted her. The penalty for this crime in Kentucky is death.

The ruffians were brought to preliminary trial before Judge Bennett, who held them all to answer to the grand jury without bail. Meantime, owing to the excited state of feeling and the insecurity of the Newport jail, the men were ordered to be taken to Mayville for safe keeping.

When the time came for the removal of the 10 prisoners to the Chesapeake and Ohio depot to take the train for Mayville there was such a menacing crowd about the jail that the sheriff called out the entire police force to preserve order. It was with difficulty that the men were taken to the wagons which conveyed them to the depot, and the crowd followed close after. At the depot and before the train arrived the situation grew more threatening. The police force finally had to charge the yelling crowd to prevent a rush at the prisoners. Fortunately the train soon came.

The prisoners are aged from 19 to 30, mostly without employment. Two or three are peddlers and all are known to the police as a gang going together and often found drunk and disorderly. Their names are Meiner, Greer, Miller, Hending, Frank Bushmiller, Harry Bushmiller, Shannon, Helner, Duhfoss and Schorte. The one last arrested, and who is still in jail awaiting identification, is William Croxton. The other 10 were recognized by Mrs. Gleason in the crowded courtroom. The men exhibited the most reckless bravado, one or two being drunk. They used vile language and displayed total indifference and unconcern.

GUITEAU PISTOL RECOVERED.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The police have recovered what they believe to be the pistol with which Guiteau shot President Garfield, and have put it in the cabinet at headquarters for safe keeping. It is an ordinary British bulldog revolver of 44 caliber and of cheap make, the handle being set with pieces of wood instead of bone or ivory. Property Clerk Sylvester said it had been obtained from a citizen who had had it in his possession for a number of years. The pistol was taken from police headquarters July 2, 1881, the date President Garfield was shot, by Colonel George B. Corkhill, then district attorney. Subsequently it disappeared mysteriously, and trace of it was obtained only recently.

RESIGNATIONS UNEXPLAINED.

Hartford, Oct. 8.—The National Life association, whose president, D. S. Fletcher, and secretary, Henry T. Branan, have resigned, has issued the following: "Pending a proposed reorganization of the National Life association, which it is expected will be effected in a very short time, the directors, with the approval of the insurance commissioner, have directed that all receipts and disbursements at the company's disposal shall be under the supervision of William Waldo Hyde of this city." It is officially stated that there has been no peculation or malfeasance. No reasons are yet given for the resignations of the two officials.

IMPORTANT POINT RAISED.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 8.—In the case of the Enterprise Brewing company et al. vs George Grime et al., assignees, in which the Enterprise and Narragansett Brewing companies seek to recover $2675 alleged to be due them from the defendants as proceeds of the sale of the property of Finnegan & Fitzsimmons, insolvent debtors, M. G. B. Swift, counsel for the defendants, has filed an amended answer to the declaration of the plaintiffs. It sets forth that both concerns were foreign corporations and have no standing in this commonwealth, because no certificates of incorporation have been filed here. Therefore, they have no legal right to do business here.

Being unable to prove the standing of his clients, the defendants, under the answer at once, A. J. Jennings asked for a continuance, and the case went over until Oct. 18 or later. The action of the plaintiffs in this case is brought on a mortgage from Finnegan & Fitzsimmons, filed and recorded five days before the petition in insolvency.

The case as it now stands presents peculiar possibilities in the way of law questions. There is a possibility that the mortgage may be declared void. Should the case have such a termination, its effect would be far reaching in that many brewing companies now doing business in this state would be placed in a similar position to that of the plaintiffs in this case.

WOULD NOT TAKE A DARE.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Margaret Conway, a widow, for a number of years has lived alone with her son, Patrick, in a wild section on the Rand hill road, eight miles from here. Her other son, James, has lived with his family at the home of his wife's parents, a quarter of a mile further on. Patrick has a bad reputation, and has been in trouble several times recently. Wednesday evening he reached home intoxicated and commenced to abuse his mother. James, who was visiting his mother, remonstrated with him, whereupon Patrick became violent, overturned the table and tried to eject his brother from the house.

When James refused to go, Patrick went into an adjoining room, procured his rifle, loaded it and returned to the kitchen. James dared him to shoot and tried to push off the now desperate man. Patrick forced James out in the yard, and there deliberately shot him, the ball tearing through the left arm and into the abdomen.

INSURGENTS LOSE SUPPLIES.

Havana, Oct. 8.—According to the bulletins issued from the headquarters of the Spaniards, a government force ambushed and captured a boat having on board 207 boxes of ammunition and seized 249 boxes of ammunition found along the shore. Both of these lots, it is stated, belonged to an expedition which landed at the mouth of the Arimao, in the district of Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, recently.

It is further officially announced that General Molina has captured, after a short resistance, an insurgent camp situated on the heights of Riscadero, province of Havana. Lieutenant Alfan was wounded during the engagement.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

VICTIM OF AN ABORTION.

Jacksonville, Ills., Oct. 8.—Nora Harris, who died Sept. 11 as the reported result of a buggy accident, and whose body was disinterred by the coroner's jury, was murdered, according to the verdict of that body. Dr. Skinner is the man charged with causing her death by a criminal operation, and Adam Large, her stepfather, and William Hobson, her lover, are declared in the verdict to have been accessories. Warrants are out for the arrest of the three men, but they have disappeared.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Harwich, Mass., Oct. 8.—Horton Eldredge, 16 years of age, attempted to shoot a man whom he saw with his mother in the latter's house, firing a revolver from the outside through a window. He missed his aim, but, evidently thinking he had shot the man and fearing the consequences, he shot himself and died in half an hour.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. JOHNSON, Esq. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

NEW PIANO, $175

At STEINERT'S.

Removal Sale.

Great Bargains

CALL TODAY.

At 34 Prescott Street

AFTER OCT. 1.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

FREE

A delicious cup of Empress Tea or Coffee to every visitor in Basement Department.

50c will buy one pound of 38c. Mocha and Java Coffee, and half pound 65c. Tea, Oolong, Japan, English Breakfast or Formosa in Tea and Coffee Department in Basement.

WE WANT TO SELL NEW FALL AND WINTER JACKETS

Friday and Saturday and to do so we have laid out for sale some of the most phenomenal values ever offered at the opening of a season. Come to our Cloak Department today or tomorrow if you are a money saver.

Lot 1—At $4.98 Each.

We will offer 60 black and navy blue Jackets, sizes 32 to 42, made from an excellent grade of beaver, also a few good cheviots and rough effects, star pointed collar, buttons to the neck, good workmanship, and was made to sell at $7.50 each.

Lot 2—At $6.75 Each.

We will offer about 40 good quality Covert Jackets, made the same as Lot 1, sizes 32 to 88, and we warrant it equal to any garment offered by competition at $10.00 each.

Lot 3—At $7.98 Each.

We will offer 50 of the most up-to-date Jackets, made from high grade Boucle Cloth (in black only) faced half back with Roman stripe silk, thoroughly well made, and ought to be at least $12.00.

Lot 4—At $10.00 Each.

Just 37 high grade Covert Jackets, light and dark shades, sizes 32 to 40, lined all through with an excellent grade of Changeable Taffeta Silk, and we are assured we cannot duplicate this lot to retail less than $15.

ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS.

We are headquarters for these goods and carry a big stock. All sizes, 33 to 44. We can sell you an Electric Coat from $27.50 upward.

ALASKA SEAL COATS.

We carry fine Seal Coats in stock, also make same to order if customers so desire. We are prepared to offer as good value this season as any house in the world. Our prices range from $125 upward.

PERSIAN COATS.

For a fine fur coat a Parisian stands as well as anything. We are showing some rare beauties from $100 upwards.

All our garments are guaranteed perfect fitting, and if not satisfactory, we cheerfully refund money.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

A MURMUR OF DISCONTENT.

THE PITIFUL CRY OF THE POOR.

"A Long, Low, Distant Murmur of Dread Sound."

THE BLIGHT ON OUR FAIR LAND.

Plutocracy and Pauperism the Products of a Quarter of a Century.

Conditions Not Apprehended by Our Forefathers—The Nation Fell a Prey to the Intrigues of Fiends Who Plotted While the People Reclined Upon a New Found Peace—A Friendly Warning to the Reckless and Hardened Barons. Oh, Ye Liars, Casuists and Hypocrites!

[John Clark Ridpath in September Arena.]

The air is burdened with the half smothered cry of the poor. Their lines have gone out to the end of the earth. There is no speech or language where their voice is not heard. From every land and nation, from every clime and kindred, there comes up, as if from the abyss, what Lord Byron, in one of the powerful passages of "Childe Harold," describes as

A long, low, distant murmur of dread sound.

In an old oriental classic something is said to the effect that the poor we have always with us. This day is that saying fulfilled in the presence of us all. The poor we have with us, and we are ourselves the poor. It is our own cry, then, that we hear echoing around the gulfs and coasts of the world. So be it; but let us reason together a little about this awful condition of poverty among mankind.

We say mankind because the disease of poverty is universal. The world is smitten with it as with an epidemic. The eastern races are nearly all in a state bordering on pauperism. Ever and anon they pass the line and perish by thousands and millions. Whoever will put his ear to the earth may hear the moan of the dying. Oh, it is pitiful! The great regions of Asia are strewn with the decaying carcasses of the wretched beings that have died before their day from sheer want of the means of living longer. Beggary and semi-starvation are the estate of more than 400,000,000 of Asiatics, a number six times as great as the entire population of the United States. The teeming islands of the sea, beautiful and fertile, are little more than pauper sepulchers that have swallowed up emaciated humanity until the very earth is a cake of man mold, rimy and poisonous. Strange to remark that there is less starvation in Africa than in either Asia or Europe; stranger still that the portent of pauperism is already on the horizon of America. Unless the baneful forces that are now rampant in our civilization can be reversed our land also will become—and it is becoming—a receptacle for millions of famished dead.

The onfall of general poverty in the United States was not to have been anticipated. No such thing was apprehended by the strong forefathers who laid the foundations of our estate. We had here at the first a clean landscape and an open opportunity. Ours was a virgin world, as our ancestors saw it, rising dewy and smilit from the waters. They found it and entered it and made a covenant that it should be the home of freedom, and, if of freedom, then the home also of abundance and hope forever, for poverty is the concomitant shadow of slavery, the premonition of it in every age and nation.

Boundless were the resources of glebe and valley, of field and hillside, of lake and forest, when our mighty pioneers began to build us into colony and state and nation. Nothing more bountiful ever offered itself to the cheerful hopes and ennobling ambitions of men than was revealed to the sober, industrious and frugal people who came here out of smothered Europe and began, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to occupy this glorious and prophetic land. It was the new Atlantis. Population came on like a sunrise. Intelligence abounded. Just before the Revolution there was not a native adult in all New England who could not read and write. We got on well. Poverty was unknown. Like patriot Titans, we shook ourselves out of the old world condition and began an auspicious career of peace and plenty. We abandoned the past. We abolished primogeniture. We sent entail into the limbo by the moon. We mocked at Dei gratia as an absurd delusion of antiquity. We declared three inalienable rights of man—namely, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We ought to have added the free possession of land.

Under such auspices why should poverty have ever supervened in the United States? Why should the voice of the poor ever be heard rising like a wail from plantation, hamlet and cityful? Why should there be seen standing at the door of the homes of the American people the gaunt specter, want?

Poverty in the United States has come not suddenly, but by stages. At the close of the first quarter of the century it had scarcely appeared at all. When the venerable Lafayette was in Boston in 1825, he made a speech from the balcony of an old house, still standing, at the corner of Park and Beacon streets. Looking round over the well ordered multitude of free men who blocked all the open spaces, the honored guest said, "Where are your poor?" He repeated it: "Where are your poor? In this assembly I see them not. Why have they not come also?" Some one said, "We are all here, rich and poor together." Lafayette replied: "No, the poor are not here. They are not anywhere in America. They are in Europe." And that makes the difference between an assembly of free men in 1825 and an assembly of inchoate paupers in 1897.

Down to the middle of this century the condition of equality, of common happiness, of free industrial pursuits, of fairly equal distribution of wealth, with plethora for none and poverty for none, still prevailed in our country. Men now in middle life can well recall that happy and free condition of ambitious citizenship which existed in all parts of the United States as late as the outbreak of the civil war. The cry of the poor was nowhere heard. Even in the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and around the farstretching frontier of civilization no wail of distress from want came up to vex the soul of philanthropy. The humble homes of the common people abounded with the essentials of human happiness. One must needs have seen in his boyhood, as the writer saw and is now contemplating with tearful remembrance, the plenty of the old fashioned country homes, around which young fathers cleared new fields, and young mothers, the angels of the wilderness—God bless their memory!—rocked the cradles in which fat boy babies, with the spirit of the gods upon them, slept or crowed as the swelling ripple of life flowed through their healthy souls.

It was only after our great struggle, after our day of battle and devastation, after the sad estrangement of the south and north, after the chasm had opened with dreadful animosity to close with indivisible reunion, that the condition of poverty in the United States appeared. Indeed, it was not in the first period after the war that this condition came. It is within the easy memory of men that a full decade—nearly two decades—passed after the day of peace before the coming of the day of poverty.

Nothing is more manifest than that this condition, this return of the old European and Asiatic fate to our American shores, was the result of some untoward and fatal break in the remedial methods by which we set about to restore ourselves after the civil war. Had there been nothing abnormal, nothing criminal, in these methods, we should have got well again. After the storm the calm would have supervened. Our wounds would have healed. The grass would have grown green over the hallowed graves of our Union and Confederate dead. After the wreckage and turmoil the elements would have subsided, and the people would have been more free, more cheerful and hopeful in their subsequent abundance than in their preceding plenty.

It was the destruction of natural conditions that sent our woe upon us. It was the malevolent genius of man at work among the then silent forces of our forward movement that in the seventies and eighties brought about the conditions which we are now obliged to face. There were men—a large group of men—who were then alert while the nation was asleep. They began to intrigue before the smoke of battle had cleared away. They got hold of the industrial, economic and financial forces of this reviving nation and deliberately turned them from the course of nature and justice to the course of injustice and iniquity. They purchased the war debt of the United States and cunningly converted it into an instrument with which to torment the people by paralyzing their power to pay. They invented a method by which to make impossible the payment of that debt. They transformed it into a fanged desmodont. They tampered with the contract existing between themselves and the nation. They made a fraudulent law in their own interest. They inserted a false counter into the money system of the United States by which, when the people paid, they paid nothing; by which, when they paid one half, the other half was greater than the whole; by which, when the robbers had extorted more than $5,000,000,000 from the hard earnings of the people and had stored the treasure in their own vaults, the maw of the debt beast was more insatiable than ever!

Not satisfied with its store, the ogre wealth then began to organize and to concentrate its forces. It contrived one scheme after another by which to possess itself of more—more. Producing nothing itself, it devised methods by which to absorb the producing energies of the whole people. It scrupled not to lay farreaching and dangerous schemes, the cords of which were gradually tightened until after more than a decade the sense of suffocation began to arouse the people to the fact that an incubus had settled upon them, that a vampire was draining the blood and breath of our national life.

Well known is the nature of the various enterprises which have been hatched in the last quarter of a century in the heavy but fertile brain of consolidated wealth. To say that when wealth accumulates men decay is only to repeat an aphorism good since the days of Goldsmith and now unhappily verified in the United States. The reason is that the excessive accumulation of wealth is always effected from sources and resources other than its own. In proportion as the resources produced by labor are taken away and given to those who labor not, to that extent the laborer is discouraged and rendered hopeless. To that extent his arm is paralyzed and his heart darkened. To that extent his producing power is smitten with palsy, and the soul of him begins to sink. He loses the spirit of the free man and recedes toward the hovel. Instead of supporting free schools, he pays rent and interest to his masters. With that, poverty falls on him like a blight, and the outcome is either the enslavement or the open rebellion of the masses.

This state, so unexpected and so portentous, has come to pass in the United States. The great mass of the American people are slipping back from their vantage like jaded beasts toiling on the apron of a treadmill, slipping back into lower and still lower industrial, economic and political conditions. As they are borne back and down by the pressure that is upon them, and even by their own inert weight, they moan and sigh. That is their only sign, and I say it is the most pitiful wail of human history. Whoever has the heart of humanity in him will hear as he goes about from city to country seat, from office to village, from field to distant station, the half smothered cry of the poor. Let us note for a moment in what manner the appeal of those who are in want, or who are bordering on want, is received by the upper powers of society.

Whenever the dolorous condition of poverty begins to be pointed out by the friends of humanity, the enemies of humanity pick up the complaint and say three things in answer. First, they say that it is a lie; second, that it was always so, and, third, that the good God loves his poor children and will take care of them. In this attitude toward the poor stands the high up and powerful world today, and in this attitude stands in particular the parvenu American aristocracy.

When confronted with the poverty of the masses, our aristocracy, our gilded clan, declares, in the first place, that we have no poor in the United States. In the second place it declares that the poor have always been and always will be, and, in the third place, it declares that the good God, whose servants we are, whose churches we build and whose priests and preachers we feed, will take care of his poor children, the meaning being that we are not responsible for it, that the estate of poverty is natural, and that the cry of the poor is only a false murmur of discontent. Let us look at this casuistical answer of wealth to the complaint of philanthropy.

In the first place, they say that there are no poor. They say this for the reason that the poor may be avoided and not seen. The millionaire may build his house so that the unpleasing aspect of poverty may not shadow the halls or be seen through the shutters. The walls are thick, and the windows are high, and the spiked bronze fence around is sufficient for the abatis of a fort. Within such a keep the cry of the poor will not be heard. He who lives there may say that there are no poor, since he does not hear them, and if the philanthropist, working his way by some kindly stratagem along the corridors, manages to meet the baron of the castle and asks him if he does not hear the cry of the downtrodden millions he only answers that there are no poor in this country. "Everybody," says he, "is well and happy in this glorious land. I read only this morning in The Metropolitan Hypocrite that the happy laborers are all at work again and that living was never before so good and easy! You are an anarchist arraying the poor against the rich. There are no poor in this country, and you ought to be arrested for stirring up a strife among the classes."

At the next castle the baron says: "Why do you try to alter the laws of nature and Providence? The good book has said, 'The poor you have always with you.' There was never a time in the world's history when there were not poor people, and there will never be a time when they are not. Poverty is a natural condition. It cannot be avoided. He who fights against it is a fool. When men are poor, it signifies only that they are not able or not fit to have more. If they had more, they would abuse the gift and waste it. We are the providential guardians of the wealth of the world. We keep it and distribute it so that it may be a blessing. We ourselves never abuse or waste it—never."

The baron of the third castle says that God is good, meaning that we who love him so much and obey him so well are all doing our best to alleviate the griefs and hardships of the poor. Especially are we who have and control the wealth of the world using it in such a manner as to mitigate as far as possible the hard conditions of poverty. We build poorhouses and asylums; we organize charities; we preach for the poor and pray for them; we build great churches—into which they never come—and organize gigantic pawnshops—which they never enter; we spend great sums of money and consume our revenues in trying to lift up the abject masses, and when our efforts are not crowned with success we sorrow not, as those who have no hope, but invent some new method of appeasing the dreadful condition which we admit, but are powerless to reform.

Of one thing, however, we are sure, and that is that we have good hearts and consciences, and we are doing as much as we can to make better the sad condition of mankind. For this reason we resent your interference and reproaches. By reproaching us you disturb the existing order, and, being a disturber of the existing order, you are yourself an enemy of peace and progress. We are the friends of the existing order. The existing order includes the system of wage industry. It includes the tenement system of residence (or burial) for the poor. It includes the conversion of the mass of mankind into a concrete on which the structure of civilization is reared. It includes the government of the many by the few. It includes the domination of consolidated wealth over society. It includes the possession and control of the resources of nations and peoples by a few hundreds or thousands of men, of which we are conspicuous examples. It includes the stock exchange, the trade combination, the syndicate and the trust. It includes every scheme which the quickened faculties of men have been able to devise for perpetuating, in a revised form, the horrid slaveries of the past, and yet, says plutocracy, if you should disturb this existing order you would upset the civilization of the world, and you shall not do it! We have prepared for you and are still preparing. We know you of old. You are a believer in democracy. You think and teach that one man is as good as another. You think and teach that wealth ought to be so generally distributed that all may have a share in the blessings and comforts of plenty. You think and teach that poverty itself ought to be abolished. You think and teach that instead of alleviating the condition of the poor that condition ought to be destroyed. You think and teach the great absurdity that there ought to be no poor, that men should go forth free and have families and feed them and educate them and bring them up to free citizenship in a great republic of equal rights for all.

We meet you, say the millionaires, on this ground. We believe in none of the things which you advocate. We will accept none of them. We intend that the masses shall remain the masses. We intend that they shall not rise to freedom and spontaneity. We intend to keep them as they are—the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. We intend that they shall live under such conditions of ignorance and dirtiness and depravity as shall make their emergence impossible. We intend to hold them back and to hold you back. For this purpose we have fixed the powers of society and arrayed them against you and your agitation. We intend whenever you stir to blow you into eternity. We have our arsenals ready. We have taken our millionaire sons and organized them into regiments and have instructed the capitalistic press to indoctrinate them into the true principles of solid government. We have packed our arsenals full of arms and ammunitions of war. Not one bayonet, not one bullet, not one bolt, not one grain of powder in them all is intended or ever was intended for a foreign foe. It is intended for you. Whenever the people begin to stir and to accept your pernicious doctrines of equal rights we shall let down our drawbridges and plant our batteries at the corners of the squares. We will vomit death upon you in great floods until we have taught you that freedom is a delusion and democracy a sham. Therefore go your way and teach no more the doctrine of equal rights for all, or, if you teach at all, teach in a mild and soothing manner, so as to disturb not at all the existing order. Let us alone, for God is good, and we are his servants. We will help him to take care of his poor children, and we will manage meanwhile to continue the consumption of the products of labor in those generous recreations, exercises and humanities that are the peculiar functions of the rich and noble. We will build our palaces and increase our livery and illuminate our ballrooms and provide our yachts with delicacies and rich wines and sail away on visitation to the capitals of those good old stable states where wealth is properly honored and where the poor know their places.

Such is the selfish plea of the American plutocracy.

Hard is it, oh, my countrymen, to battle against the imperial powers of consolidated wealth! Hard is it to face the condition which has already supervened in the United States. Such is the alluring splendor of wealth and such is the rough exterior of free democracy that many are seduced by the former and many are in dread of the latter. Fortunes are made, and those who wallow in them forget that their estate might be by disaster or convulsion brought down to the level of that of the under man. They adopt the motto, "After us, the deluge," and if this were all there were less cause for fear in contemplating the destinies of humanity, but the disease of wealth lust has disseminated itself like a poison, and the infection of it is felt as far as the borders of society. The virus is in the veins of thousands and millions. It is perceived that the rich are strong and free, that they have not only houses and equipages and tables burdened with flowers, but that they also have pre-eminence in all things else. Therefore we, too, must be like them. Therefore we, too, must by some means get away from our fellow men, cease to share their hardships, cease to hear their cry and join the glittering cavalcade of the triumphant plutocracy.

This disease of wealth lust must be met with an antidote, else we shall all likewise perish. Whoever strives to amend the existing order is obliged to combat not only the organized enemy in his front, but these sad human weaknesses around him and behind. I repeat, it is a hard battle, and whoever enters it must leave home and kindred behind and offer himself freely for the good of mankind, for the attempted reform of a perverse condition in the civilized life. But let us do this freely and without fear. Let us perform our part in the great contest that is on. Let us who retain our sympathies with democracy and believe in it contend fearlessly for the faith that was delivered to our fathers.

As for the rest, we may be sure that the enemy will hear nothing that is in the nature of reason and truth and conscience. But nevertheless the enemy shall hear! Sooner or later the power of consolidated wealth will be humbled and restrained. Sooner or later those ambitious and selfish intriguers against the rights of humanity, against the equality and brotherhood of all men and all women before the law, will be brought to moderation and humility.

Oh, ye money lords of the United States! Oh, thou parvenu, pig headed aristocracy! Oh, ye men of unbounded wealth and license, ye men who reap where ye have not sown and gather where ye have not strewn, ye men who have arrogated to yourselves the right of establishing a despotism over American society, ye men who have banded together to destroy the great republic and to rebuild on its ruins the abandoned, owl haunted fabric of the past, ye men who are the foes of human liberty, who do not believe in the democracy of man, who trample down truth and crush the aspirations and hopes of 70,000,000 people under your gilded Juggernaut, ye men whom nothing will satisfy but to gather up the total earnings of your countrymen and consume them in the attempted gratification of your insatiable greed and luxury, ye men whom preachers preach to and teachers teach and lawyers plead for and orators flatter and journalists glorify, ye men who have purchased the organized powers of society and who use them as the dumb pawns of the gambler's board, who think you can buy the world and convert it one half into a slave market and the other half into a park, ye men who own all the railways and all the bonds and all the sugar and all the petroleum and most of the cotton and all the whisky—heaven save us!—of the United States, ye men whose intolerable pride overtops that of the feudal lords and whose unmitigated selfishness devours the lives of others as the Roman gluttons devoured humming birds and snails, ye men who fear neither the proclamation of truth nor the appeal of innocence in torment, ye millionaires and multimillionaires and billionaires about to be, whose spoliation of the human race goes on unchecked and whose arrogance already grins defiance out of the ironbound windows of your arsenals, stop—stop now! The time has come for you to pause and listen! The low murmur which you hear in the distance, so sad and far, is the cry of the poor. They who cry are your fellow beings. They are as good as you are. They have as much right to the blessedness of life as you have. They have brothers and sisters and children, as you have a few. They have hearts, as some of you have. They are patient and true, as you are not. They are not arrogant and envious; they are humble and sincere. If there be a God, they are his loved ones, and now, by the goodness of heaven, you shall hear their cry. We serve upon you a modest and generous notice to hear that cry. You shall do it. The nation will make you do it. You are not the lords of the world; you are not the proprietors of nature. You are simply men, as are the rest of your brothers. Your brothers will do you no harm, but you shall hear their cry. You shall not be liars and say that there are no poor; you shall not be casuists and say that it was always so and always will be, for civilization will either abolish poverty or be abolished by it. You shall not be hypocrites and say that God will take care of those whom you have robbed of their labor and their hope, as though he were your confederate. Hear ye, hear ye, the cry of the poor and answer that cry with justice and compassion! Otherwise the future will come down on you like night, and your children's children, visited with a fate worse than that which you now inflict on the children of the poor, will damn you for your sin and folly.

RAILROADS AND THE STATE.

Results In Germany Surely Justify Government Ownership.

Consul Monaghin at Chemnitz, Germany, has sent to the state department a report on Prussian railroads.

"State ownership of railroads," he says, "plays an important part in Prussia's finances. Earning enormous sums, serving commerce and manufactures in times of peace and for all strategic purposes in times of war, they have more than justified the arguments that urged the government to own them and the liberal policies that have put them down and pushed them out into all parts of the empire."

The receipts for 1896-7 have gone beyond the estimate of the budget of 1,020,592,100 marks, and the estimate for 1897-9 is 1,110,210,850 marks, while the total income of the kingdom is only slightly more than 2,000,000,000 marks. After giving statistics in some detail the consul continues:

"No other branch of public property pays so surely and so well. The certainty of the receipts, their size, the ease with which they are obtained, their cash character, render them the most useful of all the moneys turned into the public treasury. How successfully they are run in other respects, whether better than they would have been under private ownership, it is hard to say. The state has had its hands on the roads from the very beginning. Seeing how successfully they would aid armies and also how necessary they would be in the development of the empire, Prussia did not hesitate to take the railroads over to the state. Their quasi public character has helped the people to understand that they should be controlled, at least, if not owned, by the state.

"The tendency all over the empire is toward state and city ownership of all kinds of transportation facilities as well as of telegraphs, telephones and other means of communication."

Japan and Gold.

Japan adopted the gold standard a few months ago amid the yells of applause and clapping of hands by the goldbugs of this country. Japan is dead broke today, notwithstanding the big indemnity paid her by China, but the goldbugs are keeping very quiet about it. The European millionaires will no doubt loan her more gold, providing she will mortgage the labor of four generations of people to pay the interest. This system of slavery now in vogue here and in Europe is the height of goldbug civilization and Christianity.—Independent American.

Municipal Ownership.

The city of Birmingham, England, now builds and runs street railways, gas works, electric lighting plant, water supply and Turkish baths. It buys the food that is sold in the markets of Birmingham, sells the same and owns the markets too. Birmingham also builds houses for artisans and rents them. It owns and operates a farm, a printing establishment and a woolen mill and is in the egg business.

What They Will Do.

What will the farmers do with all this money they are getting for their wheat? Why, they'll take it to the banks and pay their debts with it. That'll make their credit good again, and the banks will loan them back their money on a new set of mortgages, and then—prosperity will be here for sure and "business" will boom like a house afire.—Social Democrat.

First class printing done at this office.

ALLAN LINE.
Now York and Clasgow.
Via Londonderry.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Oct. 1, 8 a. m.
MONGOLIAN, Oct. 15, 2 p. m.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, $45.00. Second Cabin, $35.00, Steerage, $23.50.
Clasgow and Boston
Via Londonderry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $32.50. Steerage, $25.50.
For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 16 Appleton St, Lowell.

Don't Go to Alaska
FOR
GOLD DUST
All Grocers Sell It.
Cleans Everything.
MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills
They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Honest Value for Your Money
WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.
Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.
Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8; 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.
It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.
WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.
Boulger's White Shoe Stores
115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (Now.)
5000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:
Thur., Oct. 14, at 11 a. m.
Thur., Nov. 11, at 10 a. m.
Thur., Dec. 9, 10 a. m.
This new twin screw steamer has magnificent accommodations for cabin passengers (equal to the best New York liners), and is the largest and fastest passenger vessel sailing from Boston. (No Live Stock Carried.)
Saloon passage $75 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.75. Steerage passage $25.50.
For passage, plans, etc., apply to local agents, Dennis Murphy, 16 Appleton street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell, or Geo. Passenger Agent, 103 State street, Boston, Mass.

It is not what you EARN,
But what you SAVE
That makes you RICH.
Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the
WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
273 Central and 4 Corham,
LOWELL, MASS.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Corham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

THESE
ARE
DAYS
When preparations for winter are in order. We are confident that we can help you in one particular; that is in putting your sleigh into shape for the first snow. You remember that it looked bad the last of last season, the irons needed going over, there was need of paint and varnish. Hadn't you better have it given attention now? We can help you.
The
SAWYER
CARRIAGE
COMPANY
KITSON BUILDING.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $25 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

First Frosts
AND
Flower Pots
We have a full line of Flower Pots and now is the time to take up your plants before we have a killing frost.
F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
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You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

School Shoes
Are Our Specialties This Week.
Misses' Hand-made, Spring Heel, in Kid and Cloth Tip, Button or Lace, $1.25 a pair.
Youths' Lace Shoes $1 a pair.
Men's Lace Shoes, $1.25 a pair.
The quality of stock and wear these goods possess cannot be secured at the above prices when these are gone.
J. J. LONERGAN,
218 DUTTON STREET.

Peter H. Savage
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4.
Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

DERBY & MORSE
72 MIDDLE STREET,
Keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING,

Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS

A Member of the Associated Press

It is now quite evident that Colonel Bennett and Hon. Frederick Lawton will meet in a head-on collision before this campaign is much older.

Again the Board of Health stable resolution and the bill of Smith Brothers have been placed in cold storage for an indefinite period.

Senator Lodge believes in political partisanship and that is where every true democrat can agree with him. The non-partisan in politics is only a wheedler and a trimmer.

The republicans of this state seem to cherish the executive council as one of the most sacred institutions of the period. It is a safeguard against the will of the people taking effect in the appointment of officials.

The tax-collector is around and the tax-payers are kicking upon the amount of their bills. They are shouting for an administration that will reduce taxes and prevent the looting of the treasury by public "blow outs."

Evangelist B. Fay Mills is coming in for a great deal of criticism from his brother clergymen on account of his liberal views in religion. Mr. Mills professes to be a Presbyterian, a Congregationalist, and a Unitarian, yet all these denominations disclaim his fellowship. It cannot be denied, however, that he is an all round denominationalist.

The Supreme court of the United States is now in session and has a docket of unusual interest, commencing with the case of Bram, charged with the murder of the captain and the captain's wife on the barkentine Herbert Fuller. There are other cases to come before the tribunal that are of national importance, such as the 8-hour law case from Utah, the case of the United States versus the Joint Traffic association, and others of less general interest.

Richard Croker dictated the nomination of the democratic candidate for mayor of the Greater New York, and Boss Platt the nomination of the republican candidate. Just at present, there is a question of which boss will triumph in the great contest on the mayoralty. Most of the people, it seems, would prefer to see both beaten and one of the more popular candidates elected. There is a sufficient number to select from, considering the fact that Seth Low and Henry George are in no sense machine candidates.

George A. Roper was defeated in the county convention after a fight in which every kind of trickery was adopted. Some men were offered money for voting for one or the other of the different candidates and a considerable number of democrats were drafted to the hall to vote upon credentials from the remotest ends of the county. This may have been all right according to republican tactics in such conventions, but were democrats to adopt such methods, they would be denounced as hoodlums, thugs, and thieves by the republican organs and no doubt the charge would not be too severe. Such are the tactics by which the county ring perpetuates its sway.

NEW JERSEY REFORM.

New Jersey is in a spasm of reform. Having dropped the race track revelry it has adopted an anti-gambling amendment to its constitution, together with an amendment prohibiting the governor of the state from making any appointments that had failed of confirmation by the senate, while the legislature is not in session. These two amendments indicate the direction in which modern reform is tending. There is also a movement in New Jersey in favor of municipal ownership as is evident from the fact that the two leading lawyers of New Jersey have come out in public addresses, in favor of having the local goverment construct a trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield. This is a distance of 11 miles and the experiment of conducting the road under the direction of the two cities named would be novel and instructive. It may be perhaps, that New Jersey, which a short time ago was noted for its gambling proclivities, will be the first state to inaugurate this new movement of municipal ownership.

GOLDBUGS CONTROL NEWS AGENCIES.

The gold press of this country is at present largely fostered by the republican leaders. It is remembered that Mark Hanna soon after McKinley's election wanted to know how much it would cost to get a page introduced into each of the patent insides largely printed througout the country. It seems that Hanna's idea has ben assiduously followed since that time because bureaus have been established for the dissemination of literature favorable to the gold standard. One form in which this literature is used is in the shape of editorials on current political topics all ready for printing in the gold papers. There is such a bureau in Washington, sending out daily a large grist of editorials, well written, ingenious, and highly calculated to deceive the reader and prejudice the public against the free silver movement. The Sun is in receipt of several columns of this material and can testify to the ingenious manner in which it is designed to deceive the public. There is also evidence that the news agencies are controlled by the gold element. In proof of this, it is necessary only to point to the report of the gold democratic convention sent out by the Associated Press. It was more complete than the report of the democratic convention by a great deal.

There are other evidences that such agencies are controlled by the gold men and hence only the greatest vigilance upon the part of the public can detect the disguised articles sent out by such bureaus. It is useless for such concerns to send their "golden" literature to The Sun. We keep a close watch against such deception of our readers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Lawrence Sun—Congressman Moody's declaration, "that courts of the United States and of Massachusetts have gone to the verge of danger in the use of writs of injunction," makes that gentleman a supporter of the Chicago platform in one particular. Congressman Moody may be called an anarchist by his more conservative brethren.

The Mail—Congressman Moody does not want the democracy to have a monopoly of the injunction issue. Doubtless Mr. Moody is entirely sincere in his desire to make the republican party the champion of the people's rights; but inasmuch as the people last fall expressed a pretty emphatic verdict in disapproval of the Chicago platform, which was tolerably long on the injunction buncombe, it would seem that he needs to get in line with popular sentiment upon this question.

Boston Herald—The way in which Congressman Moody's declaration against government by injunction was received by the Essex club shows conclusively that further regulation of this condition of power is bound to come soon, both in state and nation. That utterance of his will be received with a good deal of acceptance by George Fred, as indicating that the chief issue of his campaign is not so anarchistic and demoralizing, as has been suggested in certain quarters.

Boston Globe—The story of the adventures of the U. S. training ship Enterprise during her 9000 miles' cruise shows her to have been manned by a very enterprising crew.

Boston Traveller—The training ship Enterprise is here again. The public now awaits the usual complaints of ill treatment and poor food. They will probably be forthcoming, deserved or not, for in so many there are always some to complain.

Lawrence Tribune—The Methuen police recently raided a place on the Haverhill road and secured a quantity of liquors. When the proprietor of the place was arraigned before Justice Rogers he made the claim that the liquors were intended for his own use. The justice beleived him and ordered his discharge. Now the Methuen police are wondering why they went to the trouble of securing evidence to sustain the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance.

Boston Globe—Lowell has the best of reasons for being proud of her Textile school. It exemplifies thorough practical instruction in much that is essential to industrial development and growth, and is designed to send into the field well equipped "all around men," not mere automatons in one line of work.

Globe—Chicago, having lost patience with the town of Pullman, is to take its private streets, open them to travel, and tax the whole Pullman property like that of other people,—that is if Mr. Pullman isn't able to play some "government by injunction."

Boston Traveller—At the time draws near when Thomas M. Bram will learn of his fate from the Supreme court at Washington, he grows more nervous and his time is constantly given up to the Bible. Before the end of the present month he will know the verdict. There are others who realize his position and they are generally women who sympathize with him or believe him innocent. Almost every week he is the recipient of a baskt of choice fruit. Where it comes from is a mystery. Not even the jail officials know. Marshal Swift, in commenting upon it a few days ago, said it would be a more charitable act for the person sending the fruit to distribute it among the witnesses now being detained at the prison. The jail officials seem to agree with the marshal.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Alfred J. Ostheimer, who has been appointed honorary consul at Philadelphia by the emperor of Japan, is a well known importer of that city.

President W. E. Slocum of the Colorado college announces his intention to decline the offer of the presidency of Oberlin college.

Jean de Reszke has just achieved two notable successes on the turf in Russia. With Mieczniok he won for the second consecutive season the Grand Prix of the czarina and with Braganza a prize of 40,000 francs.

One of the finest collections of curious paintings and carvings in Mexico is possessed by Signora Ruiz. She and her husband, now 87 years old, are at present learning English.

A monument in memory of Chopin is to be erected in Paris after the model of Dubois made from the portrait by Eugene Delacroix. It is to be finished in 1899.

Mr. Quarts, the Socialist candidate for governor of Virginia, was seen in the streets of Richmond the other day peddling suspenders.

Kiu Sik Kim, a young Korean, has arrived at Salem, Va., to enter Roanoke college this coming session. He has a fairly good command of English.

BETTER than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good **APPETITE.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

A PALPABLE TRICK.

Bank of England's Offer to Hold a Reserve of Silver.

TO INFLUENCE AMERICAN VOTERS.

Scheme of the Goldites to Bunko the Silver Men of Ohio and Iowa—A Concession to Silver With a String to It—Only Good Till November.

The London newspapers are confirming the view taken by this paper that the British ministry has been working the Bank of England, or, as the cockneys call it, the "old lady of Threadneedle street," into playing a little politics for the benefit of the gold standard party in the United States, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Westminster Gazette honestly admits that the snide offer of the bank to use silver for 20 per cent of its reserve on the condition that the price of silver shall always be "satisfactory" is a mere flirtation with the bimetallists. It says that "the offer is meaningless so far as practice is concerned." The St. James Gazette designates the offer as a "little diplomacy" and "a risky politeness." The Globe virtually charges the chancellor of the exchequer with having forced the bank into making this bogus offer under pressure of foreign influence upon himself. It deprecates "foreign influence through the government" upon the British monetary system and says, "If, as should have been done, the proposals of the United States and France had been handed to the directors of the bank without official recommendation or pressure, it can scarcely be doubted that the directors would have firmly declined to further the project." The proposals were handed to the directors by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and not by the representatives of the United States and France. The governor of the bank avers that he has had no negotiations with our commissioners. Grover Cleveland or John Sherman would as soon promote bimetallism as would the chancellor of the British exchequer, and yet he causes the Bank of England to make a false pretense of a trifling concession to silver, with a reservation which makes it no offer at all. The foreign influence of which The Globe complains was the McKinley administration, speaking through Senator Wolcott. It is easy to imagine him saying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, "You can help us to carry Ohio and Iowa if you will just permit the Bank of England to make believe a little." The next step was a conversation between Sir Michael and the governor of the bank, in which the former said in effect: "You can let the United States silver commissioners squeeze your hand and even give you a gentle hug. You can offer to do something on the condition that you can take it back whenever the price of silver does not suit you, and of course you can declare any day that the price is not satisfactory to you. We only want the trick to last until after the United States elections early in November. It will help make a large number of silver advocates in the United States help our man Hanna into the senate."

The trick is gross and palpable. Small rogues who practice such frauds upon the people at country fairs are sent to the workhouse by petty magistrates. The transparency of it makes it an insult to every voter it is intended to affect.

If any man is fool enough to believe that under any circumstances or on any conditions Great Britain will aid in the restoration of silver coinage, he need only to read the ravings of the London press. They admit that the proposition of the bank is a miserable cheat and fraud, but they express great indignation that either their government or the bank should descend to the dirty work of helping the McKinley administration to the votes of silver coinage men by such a device.

If anybody wants to know what side Mr. Hanna will vote on on all forms of the silver question, he has only to read the proceedings of the Indianapolis convention, the report of its goldbug committee, and the list of goldbug commissioners who have been appointed by his brother to prepare a bill for congress to enact, as follows:

First.—The adoption of the gold standard.

Second.—The retirement of the greenbacks.

Third.—The issuance of fiat money by the banks.

The object of these great measures is to compel the people to borrow in fiat money and to pay the loans in gold coin at whatever sacrifice of property may be rendered necessary by these "currency reforms."

There is not a pawnbroker in the United States who would not be as friendly to silver coinage as Mark Hanna. He will agree to free coinage if Great Britain will, on the same principle that the mother was perfectly willing that her daughter should take a swim on the express condition, however, that she would not go near the water.

A Fine Piece of Work.

Mr. Dingley has answered Bryan. He admits that dollar wheat will not last longer than the present season. He confesses that his bill, which was to abolish deficits in revenue, will cause a deficit of at least $50,000,000 in its first five months. And, finally, Mr. Dingley insists that his tariff measure is a fine piece of legislation. The answer will do. It should be printed by the Democratic and Populist committees as a campaign document.

Pools and Trusts.

So long as there was competition our people preferred to let it regulate everything, but competition is being entirely wiped out by pools and trusts, and our people will be devoured by vultures unless the government comes to their rescue.—Ex-Governor Altgeld.

BLUE PEOPLE BRIGHT.

The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy,—and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. The Turners also make

TARZINA—The only ointment for skin troubles. Cures Piles.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Bruck & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goudale, Delisle Beallen & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Willson & Co.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

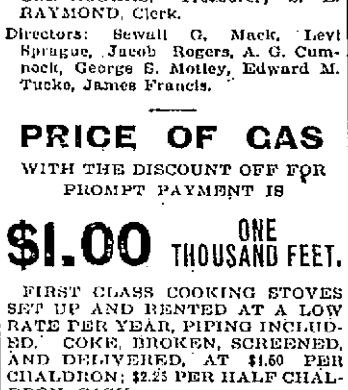
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $1.60 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,

(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.

P. F. DEVINE Prop.

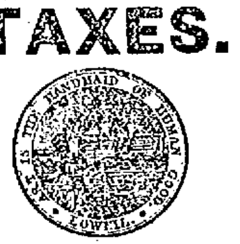
Land Sale

In Pawtucketville In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

TAXES.



Collector's Notice.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes the

TAX LIST FOR 1897,

With instructions to collect in the matter prescribed by the statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell, the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein, and he is now ready to receive payment of said Taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of the Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1897, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed on every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the Tax. Each partner is liable for the whole Tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant, by removing his residence since the first day of May, or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the Tax demanded by this notice, and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a Tax has been assessed.

All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay, will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1897 IS $17.40 ON $1000.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

For the convenience of the Tax paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from Oct. 4 to 16 inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from Oct. 18 to Oct. 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.

Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1897, and bring it with you.

CHARLES F. COBURN,

City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.

SHOW CASES

We have just received another invoice of...

Show Cases

In inlaid top corners and round corners on base, and in square mitred corners.

Show Cases

delivered to any part of the city.

SHOW CASE GLASS A SPECIALTY

C. B. COBURN & CO.,

65-67 MARKET STREET.

Save $100 ON A Piano

Buy the manufacturer's and save the dealers' profits. Five leading makes. Square Pianos, $10 and upwards; uprights, $150 and upwards. We lead on low prices and easy terms.

Doll Piano Co.,

Associate Building, 322 Merrimack Street. SAMUEL ORR, Manager.

Sick Bicycles

No matter what the cause of the ailment, we guarantee a cure in every case. A corps of skilled physicians constantly in attendance.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 567-3.

LADIES' SHOES

150 PAIRS

In Button and Lace, opera and medium toe, at $1.75 a pair. They were made to retail at $2 a pair, but owing to a mistake a trifle heavier stock was used and we were allowed a discount which enables us to save you 25 cents on a pair of Shoes.

Every Pair Warranted.

J. J. Lonergan,

215 Dutton St.

Millinery Opening

We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Abbie M. Smith

173 Merrimack Street, Lowell. Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

When you buy a Piano or Organ we give you the advantage of purchasing direct from the manufacturer. We control our own product in this territory.

The ESTEY and BRAMBACH PIANOS and ESTEY ORGANS are of the highest standard of musical and artistic elegance. Every instrument is fully warranted and is sold for cash or on easy monthly payments.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager.

145 Merrimack St. Open Evenings.

At 101 Westford Street There Are

Three Organs

Which can be rented for $10 each per year, also a lot of pianos to rent as well as several great bargains among those for sale. Remember that

W. F. TRUMBELL

Is the man that can save you from $30 to $50 on an instrument.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS. OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

228 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

LETTER CARRIERS

Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new

U.S. Postal Boxes

These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to

BARTLETT & DOW

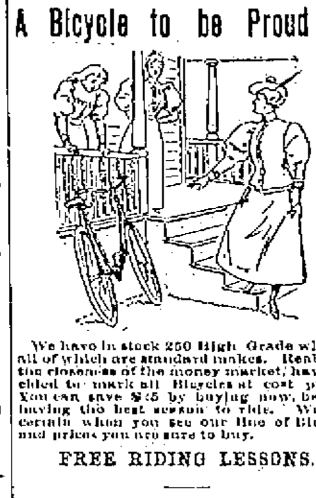
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized

U. S. POSTAL BOX

The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

A Bicycle to be Proud Of



We have in stock 250 High Grade wheels, all of which are standard makes. Realizing the closeness of the money market, have decided to mark all Bicycles at cost prices. You can save $25 by buying now, besides having the best season to ride. We are certain when you see our line of Bicycles and prices you are sure to buy.

FREE RIDING LESSONS.

RING'S Big Store

221-223-225-227-229 Dutton St.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

120 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

CLARET WINE 75c. Gal. 5 Bot. $1.

JOHN M. PEVEY,

Sole Agent,

55-57 MIDDLE STREET.

Tel. 452-3.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue. Telephone Number 471-4.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 137 Central St., Opp. American House. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block. Counsellors-at-Law. William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street, Photographers. Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW, 40 John Street. Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed. Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE, Room 18, Hildreth Building. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 573 Bridge Street. Meats and Provisions. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11, Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

BREVOORT HOUSE

NEW YORK.

FIFTH AVE. AND EIGHTH ST.

Two blocks from Broadway, one block from Eighth street, Sixth Ave. elevated railroad.

American and European Plans.

Best Table d'Hote in the city, $1.25. Large and sumptuous apartments for transient and permanent guests. Quiet and homelike hotel. Rooms, $1.00 Per Day and Upwards.

Special rates during the summer months. Convenient to all steamship lines and railroads.

CHAS. JAIMES, Proprietor.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 1, over Holt Bros., open every evening.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—TWO MEN FOR PERMANENT situation. $40 per month. Call at 20 Central street, Room 2. P. J. R.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

BARN TO LET IN BELVIDERE. APPLY at 5 Everett street.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT 11 Chestnut street.

JUST THINK OF IT, YOU CAN BUY A house for $775, and easy terms, or any kind of a place you want. Very cheap. G. L. HUBBARD, 44 Central Street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

FOR SALE NEAR MILLS, COTTAGE HOUSE and barn, large lot of land. Price $1900. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS and lodging houses in Lowell. Rooms always rented, lots of boarders and transient. This is a good place. Price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE, SMALL FARM OF 15 ACRES, cottage house, barn, some fruit, wood for home use. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moors', Gorham street, pharmacists.

FOR SALE ON HAMPSHIRE STREET, A good cottage house, good location, good repair. Price only $1350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

ROOMS TO LET IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at Sun office.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, clean and quiet, 117 Merrimack street.

WANTED—CHILDREN TO BOARD IN THE country. Apply to Mrs. S. O. Sanderson, Box 272 Chelmsford Center. References, Supt. Town Farm or Selectmen.

WAGONS—A VERY ATTRACTIVE LIGHT panelled top square wagon, new democrat, new grocer's wagon, excellent second-hand light square wagon, all very cheap. No. 10 Robins St.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE SMALL TENEMENT opposite Highland Hall. Inquire at 123 Branch street.

LOST—SEPT. 7, '97, A PAIR OF EYE glasses. A reward is offered to one returning them to 24 Moulton street, Lowell, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD MONEY TO THE right parties. For particulars apply to the Hub Custom Tailoring Co., 42 Middlesex street.

MRS. LOUGHTON, LATE OF NEW YORK, wonderful seer, born with a double veil, just arrived. At 38 John street for a short time. Sittings 50c; impressional card reading 25c. Hours 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

NOONEN'S SURE DEATH TO BUGS—THE original Sure Death, manufactured by T. L. Noonen & Co. 10 years. Be sure it's Noonen's and not imitations at A. W. Dows, A. E. Moore, Wm. H. Smiley's pharmacies.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNDLE containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge street, 7 room cottage house and good barn, large lot of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AT 40 MERRIMACK Square.

FOUND—A WHITE BULLDOG IN THE Highlands. Call at No. 1 Summer street, Molloy's Court. M. Soury.

FOR SALE NEAR BRANCH STREET, TWO tenement house, pays 15 per cent. Price $1400, and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 76.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT shorthand and typewriting are thoroughly taught by most competent instructors at Miss Hard's school. Hundreds of graduates employed. Call for catalogue, 31 Hildreth Building.

WANTED—PARTY LOOKING FOR BUSINESS where small capital safe as a government, will bring large returns. Call and investigate at 189 Middlesex street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building. (Old Post Office.)

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST 161 CENTRAL ST.

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY

Call at George W. Enright at

11 MIDDLESEX STREET,

Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Betz's Ales are on draught. We keep no other brands. These are the best.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

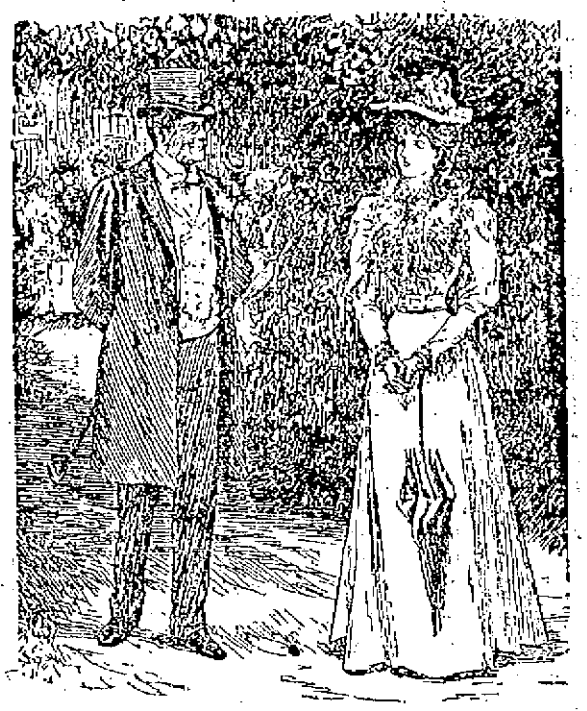
Runels' Building.—Ninth Season.

Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct 2.

Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 2d, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $3.00; 6 lessons, $1.00; private lessons at residence, 60c.; at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 50 Read street corner Fourth.

THE WISDOM OF THE WITS.

CONVERSATIONAL PITFALLS.

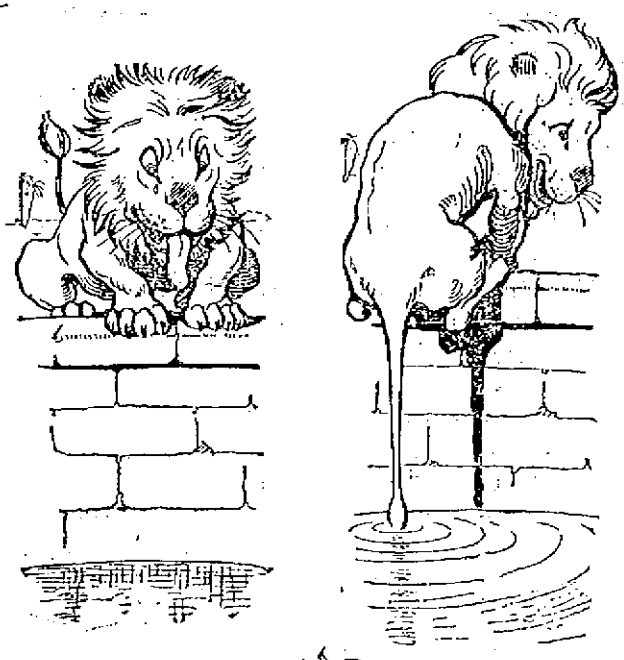


Miss Meadowsweet—Excuse my ignorance, but ought I to call you Mr. Squills or Doctor Squills?
The Doctor—Oh, call me anything you like. Some of my friends call me an old fool!
Miss Meadowsweet—Ah, but that's only people who know you intimately!

CLEANLINESS AND GODLINESS.

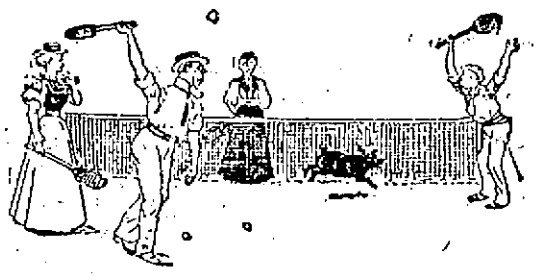
Curate—Yes, sinners shall be washed white as snow.
Granny—But not them as truly repents, I 'ope, sir.

THE THIRSTY LION INGENIOUSLY GETS A DRINK.

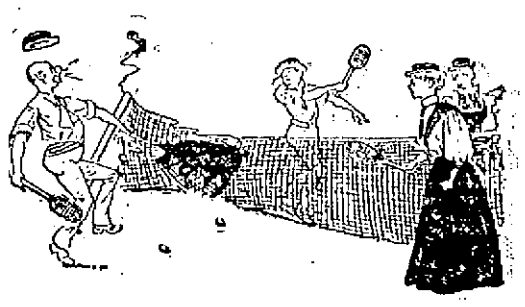


A LIVELY GAME ON THE HOME GROUNDS.

1. They were having a jolly little set when Farmer Hogg's black pig strolled in through the fence.

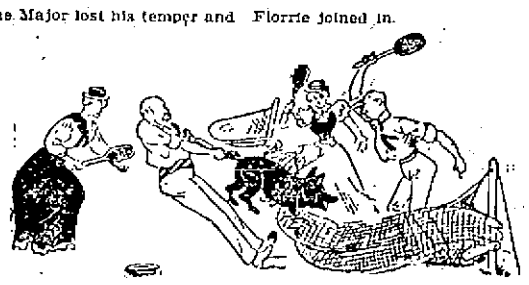


2. "All right," said the Hon. AlgernonSoftHead. "I'll string the beggar up."



3. But it was the Major who got strung up, and the pig dived for the net.

4. Then the Major lost his temper and Florrie joined in.



5. And then Ethel; and altogether it was a pretty little game.

6. The pig? Oh, he got tired of it at the end of the set, and wandered off to look over the new geraniums in the front garden.

A REAL ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

The Conqueror (after the battle)—My original intention was to knock him out, but as there was no doctor near I thought better of it.

TOO FAR APART, BLESS HER!

"But what do you do, going up the river in a boat?"
"Oh, it's jolly y' know—I sit at one end and row, and you sit at the other and steer."
"Oh! Sounds a bit silly, doesn't it?"

HALF WAY.

"Been to church to-day?"
"No, but I've been reading the Christian."

A MOST TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

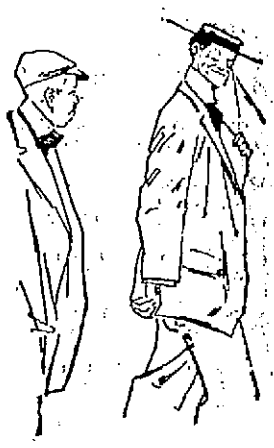
FEELING OF A NEW RECRUIT.

"I can meet the enemy, or a court martial, or even a general, but s'help me! I can't meet a girls' school."

BROAD HINT FOR "IT."

He—Very close to-night, isn't it?
She—Intolerably! I hope it will clear off after a bit.

AN INTERRUPTION.



Binks—The only time I can stand a drink—
Minks (interrupting)—Is when some one else stands it for you.

THESE CYCLING TERMS.

Anxious Father—Is it a boy or girl?
Cycling Doctor—It's a tandem!

FEMININE MISUNDERSTANDING.

Doodlekins—You see this man coming along? A year ago he hadn't a pair of boots, and now he has millions.
Winnie—Millions of boots? What does he do with them?

DEBTS OF OUR YOUTH.

"Well, here, then, Billy, I'll lend yer three puffs till Tuesday."

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 00	*7 07
6 25	7 40	6 25	*7 51
6 45	7 55	6 40	*7 56
†7 05	8 12	7 55	9 10
*7 20	9 10	*8 20	*9 10
*7 35	8 45	*9 00	*9 38
*7 38	8 50	9 15	*10 26
*7 45	8 37	*9 30	10 07
*7 50	8 55	10 00	11 15
*8 05	9 40	10 45	11 55
9 15	10 35	11 30	*12 07
*9 40	10 40	12 00	*12 56
*11 00	12 04	*1 00	*1 38
*11 42	12 23	*1 15	1 52
*12 15	1 05	*2 00	3 01
1 40	2 55	*3 00	*3 45
3 00	4 23	3 47	5 03
*3 47	4 36	4 14	*5 32
*4 02	4 45	4 47	6 55
4 26	5 38	*5 00	6 45
*5 23	6 16	5 35	6 35
5 44	7 19	6 47	9 07
*10 22	1 16	8 14	7 30
*7 49	8 30	*7 30	8 08
*8 49	9 42	*8 00	*8 38
		10 15	11 22
		11 23	12 23

Sunday Trains.

*7 20	8 10	7 15	*8 00
*7 28	8 15	9 00	*10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	*1 57
*9 19	10 16	3 00	*5 59
*4 26	5 32	7 37	*8 18
*5 05	7 50	8 00	*8 38
		9 00	10 05

Western Division

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 48
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 04
12 05	1 31	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 55	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
2 55	4 02	5 01	6 20
4 03	5 25	6 04	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 43
6 15	7 20	9 10	10 07
7 00	8 05	11 15	12 15
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 50	11 45	12 55
4 15	5 55	5 00	6 22
5 30	6 55	6 40	9 40
8 45	9 05		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

†From Middlesex St. station only.

‡ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 13 Appleton st.

FLOWER POTS AT LOW PRICE.

We have just received a large invoice of flower pots which we will sell regardless of cost. All sizes. Come early. Dickson Bros. Big Tea Store, 85 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Pay your taxes now.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

High street is lined with cyclists every evening.

Bicycle parties are all the go these fine October evenings.

Pay taxes promptly and save trouble and expense hereafter.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 555-3.

Councilman L. E. Smith and Miss Smith have returned from Fryeburg, Me.

Miss Julia Stevenson and Mrs. Addie Chase are in New York for a week's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCutcheon of Rock street have a girl baby at their home.

Mr. Newell W. Mansfield has returned to the city after an absence of several months.

Burn Wilson's Coal.

Mrs. C. J. Darracott left yesterday for California, where she will reside with her son.

Miss Nellie L. Smith is to pass the remainder of the present month in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Your coal bin now. Rourke & Sullivan will fill it with the best stock. 223 Central street.

"Joe's" opening social tomorrow evening at Prescott hall. Music, Hibbard's orchestra.

There have been more alarms for fire so far this month than in a single month for some time past.

Ward two democrats will have a meeting in the polling booth at the Mann school at 7.30 this evening.

Rev. and Mrs. Denney attended the state Sunday school convention at Fitchburg, and returned last evening.

The priests of the Immaculate Conception church are making their regular visit to the families in the parish.

Keeper Holman, after an illness of five weeks from bronchitis, has resumed his duties at the police station.

Mrs. Jessie Burns of 286 Worthen street has returned from Nantasket beach, after having spent three months there.

Supt. Warren expects that the new building at the truant school in North Chelmsford will be completed about January 1.

F. E. Swain, an expert checker player, of New York city, has been the guest of the Lowell Chess and Checker club this wek.

Mr. D. J. McDougall of Ellingwood's Merrimack street store has returned from a vacation of two weeks spent in the White Mountains.

A young men's literary club with a membership of ten will be organized shortly. Assistant city auditor Sullivan is interested in the organization.

Hon. Elisha H. Shaw gave a lunch at the Merrimack House yesterday to the delgates to the republican county the republican councillor convention.

John Hanlon, cornetist, and William Looney, clarionetists in St. Patrick's Cadet band, played with the East Boston Cadet band in the Lynn parade Wednesday.

Capt. George E. Lull and Messrs. George Jaques and Myron Paige have gone to the wilds of Maine, where the next two or three weeks will be spent in hunting the moose, deer, bear and other wild beasts.

Parents in the vicinity of Suffolk street object to sending their children to the new Bartlett school as they say it is too far. They would like to have a redistriction, so that that section would be within the Green school boundary.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 554 Middlesex street.

Interest on taxes will begin Oct. 20.

Dr. Brown DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

OUR BOULEVARD

Is Probably the Property of Private Parties.

LAWYERS DISCUSS THE FAMOUS BOULEVARD CASE.

And Point Out That Somebody Has Errod.

Judge Richardson's decision in the boulevard cases, as reported in yesterday's papers, has created no end of discussion and comment.

And this is not in criticism of the decision by any means. It is rather an attack on the city's position and the preliminary legal advice that led the city officials to overstep the bound allowed in the deed of the land and imposed by the grantors.

A local attorney speaking of the matter yesterday said he believed the city has violated the provisions of the deed and could not see how the decision of Judge Richardson could be otherwise than in favor of the plaintiff.

Ex-City Solicitor Daniel J. Donahue was willing to talk on the decision and said: "That decision of the court certainly shows a gigantic blunder on somebody's part, and the blunder will cost the city a neat penny. My impression after reading the court's decision is that we have no boulevard, that the land we are now using as a driving place really belongs to somebody else, and that our citizens are trespassing on private property. So, too, the extension of the state highway is of practically no benefit to this city.

"And our water supply is the cause of all this trouble.

"The driven well plant on which, they say, we owe $13,000, is no longer ours. It, too, is located on private property. And since it has been located there it has yielded a supply of water for which the city was paid. The city has no right to that money, and for the water that Belvidere has been using, private individuals can recover. It seems to me. It cost the city some thousands of dollars to get the boulevard and place it in proper condition, and the prospects now are excellent that we will lose that $50,000 or more, that we expended."

Other attorneys were equally as emphatic as Mr. Donahue and the taxpayers in general are greatly concerned over the prospect of such a loss and all due to a gross error on somebody's part.

REPORT OF AYER HOME.

Number at the home, 42; adults, 10; children, 32; transient, 4; lodging furnished, 2; meals, 8; no serious illness; calls, 120.

Donations were received from Misses Bartlett and Bradt, Mrs. Marie B Bartlett, Mrs. A. W. Burnham, Mrs. William Nichols, Mrs. Phineas Whiting, Miss Dora Smiley, Mrs. John Shepard, Mrs. H. G. Cushing, Mrs. Hiram Huse, Mrs. Jacob Rogers, Mrs. Walter Coburn, Mrs. Jeremiah Clark, Mr. G. F. Willey.

A great many Lowell, Haverhill, Nashua, Boston, Cambridge and Woburn visitors are expected in this city tomorrow to see the parade.

Truant Comissioner Thornton will give an entertainment at the truant school in the course of a few weeks.

The present officers of the Mathew Temperance Institute are the youngest in the history of the organization.

It is expected that the appointment of evening school teachers will be made next Thursday or Friday.

A number of young men from this city will attend the no-license rally in Lawrence Sunday night.

A number of whist clubs are being organized for the season.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings with Saturday Matinee, Oct. 7, 8, 9.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB

Burlesque and Comic Opera Co.

Introducing the Famous Comedian,

SAM COLLINS,

Supported by a company of carefully selected stars. Don't fail to see the Hypnotic Sailor.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, with Wed. Matinee, Oct. 11, 12, 13. THE BROADWAY COMEDIANS.

WORLD, KELLER, and MACK

In the Rollicking Farce

"TOWN TOPICS"

20—star people—20. 5—great comedians—5. 10—pretty comediennes—10. 200—hearty laughs—200. The funniest comedy on record.

Trimmed Millinery.

Kaleodoscopic changes go on here constantly—new arrivals from New York, new products of our own skilled workers, being placed on exhibition daily to take the place of the gems disposed of.

Newness is ever apparent, a constantly varying, never the same rendezvous of the lovers of beautiful millinery. You'll find it interesting and highly entertaining to visit it.

We are already busy on order work; bring in your orders early and avoid the rush that is sure to come later.

See our 10 and 12 inch Black Ostrich Plumes for 55c, worth $1.25.

HEAD & SHAW

The People's Popular Milliners,

169 Merrimack St.

Keep on Coughing

If you want to, if you want to cure that cough get *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures coughs and colds.*

Dispensers of drinks report that there has been a considerable decrease in business, which indicates that people are not so thirsty as in the warm weather.

The twenty-fourth annual re-union of the 25th Massachusetts regiment association will be held in this city Monday, October 18. At 11 o'clock the business meeting will be called to order in the hall of Ladd and Whitney post, No. 185 and at 1 o'clock dinner will be served in the Post hall.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Bon Ami

Contains no sand, no grit or coarse substance of any sort to scratch, injure, or wear out surfaces.

All Grocers.

$1.00 PER WEEK PAYMENTS

LADIES' AND MEN'S

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

Now is the time to get one of those Nobby Fall Suits which were offering this week at $8, $10, $12 and up, or leave your order for a Suit or Overcoat Custom made $15 and up. Ladies' Jackets, Collarettes and Skirts. Prices just as low as any cash house in the city.

EVERYTHING ON CREDIT.

Empire Credit Clothing Co.,

Over 97 Central Street. Open Evenings.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET,

OUR FALL AND WINTER ASSORTMENT

OF

READY MADE

GARMENTS

IS NOW IN STOCK.

We have a very handsome assortment at low prices.

FUR COLLARETTE DEPT.

All the popular Furs at prices ranging from $1.89 to $25.00. Several values at $2.50, $4.50 and $5. Long Capes and Jackets.

WOOLEN WAIST DEPT.

A large assortment of plain and trimmed Garments, including handsome plaids at from 98c. to $3.75.

SPECIAL VALUES.

1 lot of Corduroys at $2.79.

1 lot of fine plaids at $2.75.

JACKETS.

Kersey, Boucle, Cheviots, Astrachans, Covert Cloths, etc. We have all kinds that are stylish, in the right shades. Reefers, Blouses, tight fitting, plain, beaded and Fur trimmed. Prices $3.50 to $33.00. Every garment of this season's make. They are all special values.

CAPES.

Plush, Astrachan, Boucle, Whipcord and Kersey Capes, fur trimmed and braided. Prices from $2.50 to $20.00. Special values at $3.50, $5.00 and $6.50.

SKIRT DEPT.

We have our usual good variety, both black and colored, plain and fancy. Prices from 98c. to $10.00. Special values at $2.50, $2.92 and $5.00.

Children's Dresses and Jackets, Ladies' Wrappers, Silk Waists, Fur Scarfs and Boas, Seal Plush, Astrachan and Kersey Cloakings by the Yard. Lining Silk and Fur Trimmings.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

LOCAL NOTES.

Repairs are being made on Central bridge.

Several new houses are being erected on Pleasant street.

The French people are showing great interest in the municipal campaign.

People who pass over the Concord river bridge on Church street frequently detect a very offensive odor.

The telephone company has about completed its work on Palmer street, and the way is now clear for traffic.

J. T. Simpson, manager of the East Boston Cadet band, is in this city making arrangements for a concert in Huntington hall.

It is current talk that no matter who the next mayor will be, he will have a large field of available candidates, from which to make his selection for private secretary.

Prof. Iatros says so far as he has learned, none of the Greeks who left this city to take part in the recent war in Greece were injured. That is probably because they did not see any fighting to speak of.

BON MARCHE. BON MARCHE.

FALL OPENING SALE.

Jackets, Furs, Capes, Suits, Skirts, Waists, House Garments, Mackintoshes and Cravenettes, Children's and Misses' Garments.

The Department is Crowded With the Newest Things in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments, to which we Invite your inspection.

No Matter What You Want WE HAVE IT AT THE Lowest Prices.

"THE CORRECT STYLE."

Ladies' and Misses' Jackets made of the finest quality kerseys, coverts and novelty boucle cloths, fly front, strap seams, in black, navy, tans, "New Brown" and Green, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT. "Opening" price $7.50, $10.00. Worth $12.50 and $18.00. Same in Blouse effects, $9.50, $13.50 and $20.00.

100 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets in Kersey, Covert and Boucle Cloths, black, navy, brown, tan and green. STORM COLLAR, half silk lined. "Opening Price" $3.98, $4.98, $5.98. Worth $7.50, $8.75 and $10.00.

"THE CORRECT STYLE."

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Capes in fine Kersey and Boucle cloth, some strap effects, some fur trimmed, some embroidered, silk lined, $2.98 to $60.00. Our 32 in. Novelty Boucle Cape, with full Marten Collar, silk lined throughout, at $10.00, is a marvel.

50 Plush Capes, plain and embroidered, trimmed with Marten and Thibet, silk lined, $4.98, $7.50 and $10.00. This is a manufacturer's sample line and are worth more than double the prices quoted.

LADIES' SUITS.

Ladies' Russian Blouse and fly front suits in English Serges, Broadcloths and fancy imported Novelties, strictly tailor-made, well finished, $7.50, $10, $15. and upwards.

Special orders taken without extra charge.

FURS.

1 lot Baltic Seal Collarettes, $1.98. Worth $3.00 and $4.00. Electric Seal Collarettes, with Marten Tails, $3.98, $7.50 and $10.00.

Neck Scarfs in Thibet, Mink and Seal, 98c upwards.

22 in. Lynx Capes, plain and full Thibet collars, silk lined, $4.98, $5.98 and $6.98. A great bargain.

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS.

We have a small lot of 93 plain and figured Brilliantine Skirts, latest cut and finished with velveteen, at

98 Cents

while they last. These Skirts are offered at half the price of material alone, and were made to sell at $2.50.

All wool Cheviot, Serge, Novelty, Boucle, and Poplin Tailor-Made Dress Skirts, in the best patterns, at

$3.98, $4.98 and $6.98

SILK AND VELVET WAISTS.

A bewildering assortment of Fancy Roman Stripes, Plaids and Checks, in the New Blouse Waists and fine Velvet and Woolen, Plain and Plaid Effects. But—we would invite your inspection of our special Leaders,—a Roman Stripe—Blouse Effect, the very best quality of Taffeta,

$3.98 and $4.98

All Wool Cashmere and Flannel Waists, plain and plaid effects, tucked fronts and well finished. Black, Blue, Navy, Covert, Brown and Green. $1.49 and $1.75

MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.

Misses' and children's School Dresses in fancy plaids and checks and plain cashmeres, velvet and braid trimmed,

98c to $5.00

All sizes to 14 years. Worth double the prices quoted.

Children's School Reefers, in fancy Scotch Novelties and plain Kerseys, with Embroidery and fancy trimming,

98c to $5.00

All sizes to 14 years. Worth double the prices quoted.

Novelty Boucle Jackets, in all colors, large, square collars, beautifully trimmed—sizes 2 to 6 years, at

$4.98, $7.50 and $10.00

These are the daintiest jackets, both reefer and full-length, and made for our exclusive sale.

We also invite inspection of our Novelty, Boucle, and Astrachan Cloth Jackets, with the latest conceits in fancy Roman stripes and plaid linings for young ladies—sizes, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years,

At very low prices

THIS IS WHERE YOU CAN SAVE DOLLARS.

BON MARCHE, THE PLACE OF RARE BARGAINS.

GRAND OPENING

Of Our New Store

AT NO 78 MIDDLESEX STREET.

After years of successful business in Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Worcester, Mass., and after just starting a new store in Fall River, Mass., we have decided to open a permanent store in this city and on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

our new fall and winter styles will be ready for inspection. The same progressive methods which have made our other stores the largest of their kind will prevail here in Lowell.

OUR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM

which has gained us thousands and thousands of friends in New England, will be one of the leading features in our new establishment. It takes the place of cash and points the way to economy. We accept promises where ready money is demanded at other places. Pay us a small deposit at time of purchase and small weekly payments afterwards and we will keep you dressed in the height of fashion. Everything in the line of wearing apparel for men, women and children is here.

Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Skirts, Suits, Waists, Misses' and Children's Garments

In all the leading styles.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

In an endless variety and at prices to suit everybody's means.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS

All the new and nobby styles at popular prices.

MENS' HATS

The latest shapes and shades $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

In this department we keep nothing but $3.00 Dress Shoes, but every pair is guaranteed to wear well and a new pair is cheerfully given if they don't.

Everything is yours for the asking. Our easy terms make shopping easy and comfortable, and our guarantee to refund your money at any time you see that you could do better elsewhere goes with every garment we sell. It is with feeling of the utmost confidence in our ability to please you that we invite your attendance to this opening sale.

BRANCHES: Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Worcester, Mass., Fall River, Mass.

Caesar Misch,

Operator of Five Stores,

78 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.

Odd Fellows' Block.

REMEMBER YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

KEEP YOUR BOWELS STRONG ALL SUMMER!

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

A tablet now and then will prevent diarrhœa, dysentery, all summer complaints, causing only natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Wedding Rings, Wedding Presents, Watches and Jewelry.

J. D. GRANT,

64 Merrimack Street.

LARGE, ELEGANT Boarding and Lodging House on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.

DONOVAN & MANSUR,

Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central street Lowell, Mass. Telephone 108-3.

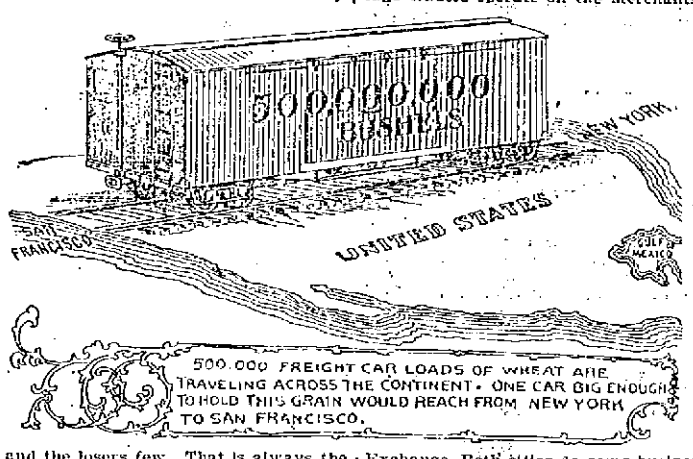
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MADE IN WHEAT.

Fluctuations of the Grain Market Have Brought Large Fortunes to Many People.

How Trading Is Done at the Great Wheat Centers---The Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange the New York Produce Exchange.

[Copyright, 1897.]

"Dollar wheat" has been a cry to conjure with in the great grain centers of the United States. It is an old cry, but a cry very little heard in recent years until the world's grain crop of 1897 proved disappointing and Great Britain and Europe had to turn to the United States for food supplies. Since the condition of foreign crops has become known the price of wheat has gone up steadily, and the dollar mark was passed many weeks ago. The advance has made millions of dollars for the men who were on the right side of the market. It has lost as many millions for the men who were on the wrong side. The men who profited were for the most part professional traders in grain. Those who lost were largely men who speculate occasionally as an outlet for the gambling fever which runs in the veins of most men. The winners were many



and the losers few. That is always the case in gambling or speculation of any kind, but, as in the case of the gold seekers, we hear of the man who made a million and the poor devils who lost their all are forgotten.

The world gets its quotations on the value of wheat from the centers of trade. In the United States these are New York, Chicago and St. Louis. In those three cities men buy and sell grain and cotton and provisions not only for immediate, but for future delivery. They not only fix the price of wheat today, but set a price for next month and for December and for January of next year. Sometimes they mean to deliver what they sell; more often they mean to buy from some one else before the time of delivery comes and transfer the contract. But whether the actual delivery of the grain is contemplated or not, actual delivery may be made and a farmer who wants to sell his crop for future delivery can make sure of the price he will get for it, even before the wheat is planted, by selling futures against it.

St. Louis and Chicago and New York, then, fix the price of grain for the entire country, and on the basis of the prices quoted at these three centers the farmer ships his product to market or puts it in his barn and waits for a rising market.

Chicago, New York and St. Louis have their three marts where men who trade in grain come together every day to buy and sell. In Chicago there is the Board of Trade, in New York the Produce Exchange, in St. Louis the Merchants' Exchange. Though known by different titles, these three institutions are substantially alike. The most important of them is the Board of Trade; the second in importance is the Merchants' Exchange. These two are connected by a network of telegraph wires, so that they are in effect almost one concern. St. Louis traders buy and sell on the Board of Trade freely, and Chicago traders operate on the Merchants' Exchange. Both cities do some business on the Produce Exchange, but comparatively little. The chief centers of interest during the recent flurries in wheat and corn have been Chicago and St. Louis.

The speculation in grain which has followed the sudden revival in the price of wheat has been greater than for more than ten years. Grain speculation has been almost dead for two or three years past. The "plungers" ceased to figure in the news columns of the daily papers, and men turned from trading in "futures" to insurance and other lines of business. Some of the biggest speculators turned their attention to legitimate trading in grain. One of the biggest speculators in St. Louis became an exporter. Talk of "corners" became almost obsolete, and the centers of speculation were half deserted. Men stood about the exchanges all day watching the quotations listlessly and making an occasional purchase or sale, and the stranger who dropped in saw nothing to quicken his pulse or to make him feel like "taking a flier" in wheat or corn.

When the advance in wheat came, it awoke the exchanges from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. Fortunes were made and lost in a day. Men went to sleep poor and awoke wealthy. The Klondike discoveries were not to be compared to grain speculation, for speculation involved no climbing over mountain passes, no battles with mosquitoes and fights against hunger and cold. Speculation meant seeking fortune in a well lighted, well heated room in the heart of civilization. To be sure the risk of health and comfort on the one hand might be balanced by the risk of fortune on the other, but it is the peculiarity of the man who gambles that he seldom considers the possibilities of losses.

So speculation has grown, and commission men on the exchanges have waxed fat.

There are several classes of traders on the exchanges. There is the big speculator who trades in grain by the million bushels, who uses a half dozen brokers and buying through some, selling through others for the purpose of making a price. Sometimes he sells a hundred thousand bushels openly, while through his brokers he buys a million. He figures on a purely speculative profit. He is a gambler whose game is made legitimate by law. It is a game forbidden in Germany, and efforts have been made to persuade congress to forbid it in the United States.

Then there is the broker who takes commissions from speculators to buy or sell and who watches his chance to make a "turn" in the market for himself. He covers his losses with the commissions he receives from other men and adds his commissions to his profits. Some brokers never speculate for themselves. They do only a commission business and take no risk of loss. Almost every broker starts in business with the intention of confining himself to commission trading, but few resist the temptation to speculate.

There are exporters on the exchanges who buy for future delivery and sell abroad at the same time. There are millers who have made contracts for the sale of flour at an agreed price for future delivery who protect themselves by buying wheat futures. And there are the lambs, who know little or nothing about the conditions which govern the grain market, who have come on the exchange to trade in the hope of winning a fortune. It is the lamb who oils the wheels of trade on the grain exchanges. The lamb has been sadly lacking of recent years, but he is coming to the shearing again. In every big center men who read of the fortunes made by speculators in grain are putting in a cautious order to buy or sell 5,000 or 10,000 bushels of wheat for future delivery. If the market goes their way, they buy or sell more to increase their profits. If it goes against them, they buy or sell more to "strike an average" in case the market should turn.

Speculation in grain involves a great many interests, and the speculative machine is costly. As I have said, the exchanges are connected by a network of telegraph wires, and these wires are used as freely as a local telephone. Not only orders to buy and sell, but news of all kinds which might affect the value of grain is sent over the wires. The ordinary slow process of sending and receiving a message is not used. When a broker on one of the exchanges wants to send a message to a broker on the other, he writes it out on any scrap of paper that is handy; abbreviating many of his words and scrawling in a reckless way. He slaps the piece of paper down on the telegraph desk beside the "wheat pit" or slips it into the hand of one of the many messengers who stand ready for service. As quickly as the manager of the office can get his fingers on it, he tosses it to the desk of one of the telegraph operators, who seizes it and begins to send it at his top speed. The operator does not have to call for the receiving office or wait for another office to finish a message. The wire from his desk runs straight to

IN THE WHEAT PIT. A TYPICAL SCENE ON THE FLOOR OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

a desk on the floor of the other exchange, and he plunges right into the message, sending one-half his words abbreviated. The receiving operator copies the words in pencil. Firm names are shortened to a word and Chicago becomes "Chgo." St. Louis is "St L." and not even a period punctuates the abbreviation. In the shortest possible space of time the words are scratched down on a telegraph slip and the slip is tossed over to the delivery desk. A messenger grabs it and rushes out on the floor, yelling at the top of his voice the name of the man to whom it is addressed. Between the legs of a broker he dives into the wheat pit. Out he comes on the other side, still yelling and flourishing the yellow slip aloft. A hand reaches down through the crowd and grabs the message. It is read like a flash and then crumpled up, perhaps dropped on the floor, perhaps saved for future reference. In less than two minutes, perhaps in one minute, it has performed its mission.

If two brokers want to talk to each other between Chicago and St. Louis, they can use a wire and hold a conversation with no appreciable loss of time. Brokers who have a large telegraphic correspondence to carry on rent special wires and do most of their business by telegraph rather than by mail.

The speculative grain business has many ramifications. There is the news gathering feature, which is as elaborate and as complete in its way as the system by which the newspapers get the news. Much of the general news of the world has an influence on the grain market. The possibility of a great European war would affect the price of wheat. A cholera epidemic which could shut us off from European markets might send wheat prices down. Storms, droughts—all weather conditions, in fact—are of vital importance to the grain market. Then there is news peculiar to the grain business. The government crop report is of this class—that is, the monthly estimate made by the secretary of agriculture from data furnished by thousands of official correspondents of the condition of the growing crops. The appearance of chinch bugs or any other blighting influence suggesting a short crop will send the market up. Of course the successful speculator must be informed about all these matters. Like the successful bettor on horse races, who knows the condition of every animal entered in a race, he must keep in hourly touch with the sources of information, and if he can have exclusive sources of news he is so much better off than his neighbors who have not.

Rumors are a part of the stock in trade of an active speculator. Sometimes they are genuine, sometimes they are manufactured and put in circulation to affect prices. Reports more or less reliable come pouring into the exchanges all through the business hours. The yellow slips pass from hand to hand, and every experienced operator values the news they bring according to his own standard. Not only the transmission, but the gathering, of this news costs a great deal of money. There are news concerns in Chicago and New York which employ large corps of reporters to gather news affecting the markets, and they circulate it on printed slips or over telegraph wires to the offices of all the brokers. The slips are passed from hand to hand and soon made common property. Brokers furnish this news to their clients because it keeps them excited and interested in the movement of the market and encourages them to buy and sell.

Reports of the fortunes made in the recent grain flurries must be taken with a grain of salt. One big St. Louis trader who was credited with making $300,000 not long ago told me that all the wheat he had bought when the market was low he had sold across the water for future delivery at correspondingly low prices. The amount he has made is insignificant. No one knows where that $200,000 profit has gone. Probably the English importer who bought the wheat has made it, but he in turn may have sold at a slight profit to the miller, and the miller may have contracted in advance for the sale of flour to be made from wheat. That there have been substantial fortunes made on the three exchanges, however, is not open to question. One St. Louis speculator who never owned a bushel of wheat in his life cleared up more than $200,000 in a short time. Several men in Chicago and St. Louis made between $100,000 and $200,000, and many made smaller sums. The aggregate of the money which changed hands is in the millions. But what means more to the brokers in the three cities which control the future grain market is the fact that public interest in grain speculation has been excited and that the grain pits on the three exchanges have resumed something of their old activity.

GRANT HAMILTON.

THE WHEAT MARKET IN PAST YEARS.

The best four years of wheat values this country ever saw were 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883. There were single years in the sixties better than either of these, but not so good a range for any four successive years. If we take the highest and lowest sales of wheat on the 1st and 15th of each month as recorded in the reports of the secretary of the Chicago board of trade and average them, the result for 1880 is $1.05¾; for 1881, $1.13¾; for 1882, $1.17¾ and for 1883, $1.01¾. For 1870 the average, reduced to gold, was only 82¾ cents, about 12 cents below present values, and for 1884 the average was 62¾ cents.

The average value of wheat in Chicago for the year 1861, based on the quotations for the first and fifteenth days of each month, was 73¾ cents; for 1862, 89¾ cents; for 1863, 68¾ cents, and for 1865, 83¾ cents. Gold values are given, not currency prices. It appears, therefore, that throughout all of the period of the war less gold was required to buy a bushel of wheat in Chicago than now. The big prices for wheat are not prices in gold. Furthermore the best prices for wheat, even in currency, were not obtained until after the volume of the war currency had been somewhat contracted and the premium on gold much reduced.

By 1869, with a return of good crops at home and abroad, the gold value of wheat in Chicago was down again below its present prices. The average for the year was 81¾ cents and for 1870, notwithstanding a rise in the latter part of the year, caused by the war between Germany and France and a smaller crop in the United States, it was only 83¾ cents. The report of the department of agriculture for 1869 says:

"The wheat interest is at present suffering from one of the periodical seasons of depression, which are the inevitable result of exclusive reliance upon a single crop."

From 1870 the price rallied. The 1874 report of the department of agriculture explains why as follows:

"The great increase in the exports of 1871 was caused by the failures of European wheat crops for two or three previous years."

The 1876 report of the department of agriculture says:

"The steady growth of our export trade in cereals marks an important change in the production of the civilized world. For several years there has been a growing deficiency in the breadstuff crops of some European countries."

The average gold value of wheat in Chicago from 1861 to 1870 inclusive was less than the present gold value of wheat there, and during this time there has been a very great reduction in the cost of producing wheat. It may be allowed that the present price of wheat is higher than can be permanently maintained. Wheat at even 50 gold cents per bushel to the farmer now is better than 83 cents in 1865. At present prices wheat growing would be more profitable than any other business in this country, and the attraction to it will be very great. If we should on the strength of these prices greatly increase our acreage and output and foreign production should then swing back to full crops, it is inevitable that there would be an overproduction of wheat, with unprofitable prices.

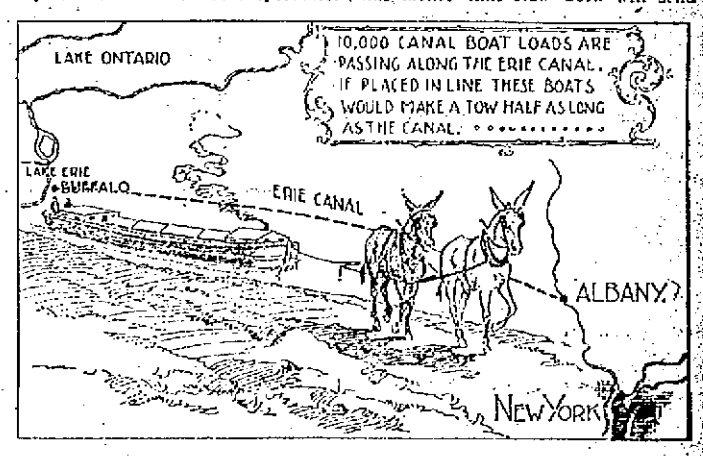
NOTES FROM THE WHEAT PIT.

In many states of the Union 100 ears of corn are counted as a bushel. The average is fair. On this basis the corn crop will be made up of 215,100,000,000 ears of the average length of 9 inches. Imagine this molded into one gigantic ear, and the result is a silken tasseled product 5,333 feet tall, just a few feet over a mile. Compare this with the familiar Liberty statue in the harbor of New York. It is 300 feet high from the water to the apex of the torch. How little the big statue appears alongside of this emblem of the American corn crop! Again, how small is it in the shadow of America's great cotton bale, 4,950 feet high by 2,700 wide!

Wall street statisticians state that in the movement of these crops the banks of New York city alone will be called upon to the extent of $150,000,000. This is a lot of money. Two hundred of Uncle Sam's paper obligations when new and clean are an inch in height. If this money that New York will send to the west were in $1 bills, the stack would be 12 miles high. In the shape of $20 bills they make a snug roll five-eighths of a mile high, or ten times as high as the statue of Miss Liberty.

It is, however, wheat that is golden. Observe that sheaf which lifts its russet top 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Farmers agree that in a wheat crop that will yield 20 bushels to the acre—a good crop—12 sheaves are made up for the thrasher will yield a bushel of wheat. The straw or hay will average 40 inches in length. A giant basket 1,200 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile in diameter and 573 feet high, would hold the thrashed product of this giant sheaf.

A bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds. A bushel of corn on the ear weighs 70 pounds. The aggregate weight of the crop of these cereals is 130,800,000,000 pounds. The average freight car used in carrying grain will carry a load of 37,000 pounds.



The Wheat Situation In a Nutshell.

Exports of wheat from other countries in 1896:

	Bushels.
Russia-Poland	100,000,000
Hungary	40,000,000
Roumania	40,000,000
Bulgaria	8,000,000
Turkey	6,000,000
Servia	1,500,000
Argentina	25,470,000
India	8,400,000
Roumelia	2,500,000
Total	233,900,000
Estimated exports from all these countries this year	25,000,000
Export estimate of European requirements	220,000,000
Of which the United States must furnish	195,000,000
Our own crop is now estimated at	525,000,000
For home consumption	365,000,000
Balance from crop now moving	85,000,000
Visible supply additional	17,201,000
Estimated visible supply	105,000,000
Total wheat available for export	122,201,000
Amount short of actual demands	72,699,000

Wheat Crop Since 1890.

	Bushels.
1890.	
Winter	255,574,000
Spring	143,583,000
Total	399,262,000
1891.	
Winter	302,405,000
Spring	219,285,000
Total	511,780,000
1892.	
Winter	379,191,000
Spring	150,758,000
Total	515,949,000
1893.	
Winter	275,488,500
Spring	120,642,500
Total	396,131,725
1894.	
Winter	326,298,810
Spring	133,868,570
Total	460,267,400
1895.	
Winter	257,709,375
Spring	209,393,570
Total	467,102,945
1896.	
Winter	261,879,000
Spring	163,315,217
Total	427,081,346
1897.	
Winter	269,725,000
Spring	*255,175,000
Total	525,000,000

*Estimated.

Visible Wheat Supply Since 1890.

Year.	Bushels.
1890	18,290,000
1891	17,658,000
1892	21,779,000
1893	57,313,000
1894	61,501,000
1895	36,803,000
1896	45,169,000
1897	17,226,000

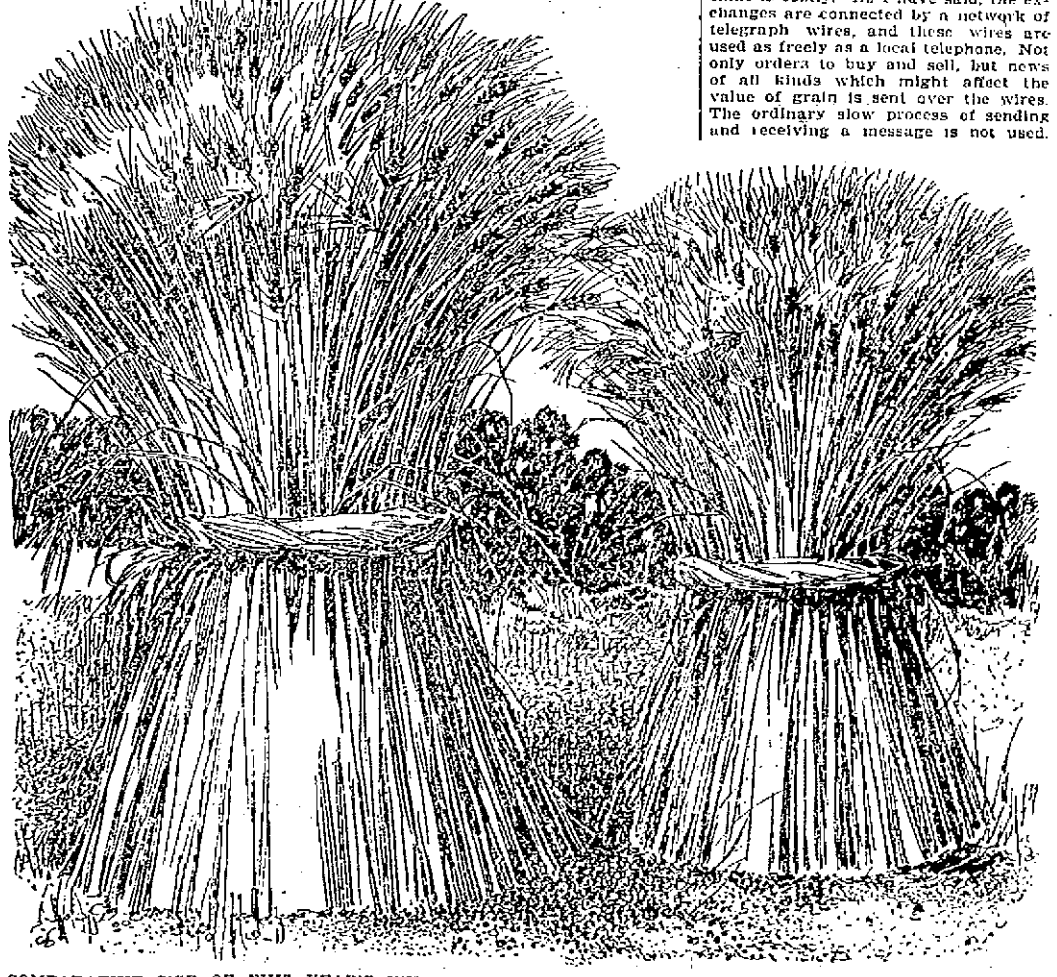
Range of No. 1 Northern (Cash Wheat) at New York Since 1890.

	Low.	High.
August, 1890 (delivered)	102¾	121⅝
August, 1891 (delivered)	105	127¾
August, 1892 (delivered)	84	88½
August, 1893 (delivered)	66	71½
August, 1894 (delivered)	65¾	67¾
August, 1895 (delivered)	66¾	70¾
August, 1896 (delivered)	61¾	67¾
August, 1897 (f. o. b. afloat*)	83¾	112

*The price of f. o. b. afloat averages 1 cent per bushel above "delivered."

Range of Cash No. 2 Red Afloat Since 1890.

	Low.	High.
1890	99¾	127⅞
1891	90	115⅝
1892	53⅝	56
1893	60⅞	71
1894	55¾	61
1895	61	73½
1896	65¾	69¾
1897	83	111



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF THIS YEAR'S WHEAT CROP AND LAST YEAR'S CROP. NUMBER OF BUSHELS RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES LAST YEAR, 425,000,000; THIS YEAR, 525,000,000.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Out of about 1,250 pictures exhibited this year at the Royal academy 180 have been sold for about $82,000. The highest prices obtained were $6,000 each for Mr. Boughton's "After Midnight Mass" and Mr. Napier Henry's "Pilchards."

The most curiously decorated graves in the world are the negro graves in Zululand. Some of these mounds are garnished with the bottles of medicine used by the departed in their final illness, and the duration of the malady is easily guessed by the number of bottles.

The development of the coal mines of Victoria is shown by the fact that the output of 1896 was 226,562 tons out of a total of 735,451 tons mined since operations were begun.

Switzerland's new 20 franc goldpiece has on its face the head of a peasant girl, representing Helvetia, with 22 stars around it for the cantons.

In Paris the chairs in the squares and gardens are let out to visitors for a trifle each. From this source an income of 150,000 francs a year is derived.

A 10-ton racing yacht of aluminium has been constructed. It cost £2,000, but is only about half the weight of a similar steel one.

A report shows that there are 2,173 persons in the world known to have six fingers on one hand, and 431 with seven fingers.

The citizens of Dijon, France, recently voted a sum of money for putting a railing around a tree standing within the city limits. The tree bears a label which informs the sightseer that it is the oldest poplar in France. The town council has a record tracing the history of the tree since the year 755 A. D. It is 122 feet in height and 45 feet in circumference at the base.

One thousand novels are published every year in London—that is, over three a day.

Possible to produce, at prices that cause would-be competitors to tear their hair and wonder when this price-cutting and price-making is going to end.

Do You Care to Save Dollars? Here's an Opportunity to Do So.

The Great Sale Continues Every Day This Week.

This week our store remains open till 9 p. m., Saturday until 11 p. m.

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats

Money back on any purchase that is not satisfactory.

Men's and Young Men's extra heavy Winter Overcoats, and well made, durable, and stylish, differ from the finer grades only in quality, all sewed with strong linen and silk thread, colors blue and black, Chinchillas, and plain Beavers, guaranteed value, $13.50; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$3.98

Men's and Young Men's Elegant Patent Beaver Overcoats, of cloth made expressly for the finest manufacturers, lined with extra heavy triple warp leather cloth and fine clay worsted and serge lining, velvet pockets. Wm. Skinner's best silk sleeve lining, equal to the best garments that the regular clothing dealers can sell for $25; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$9.98

Hat Department

Ladies', Men's, Boys', Misses', and Children's latest fall style Golf and Bicycle Caps, in all the nobblest shapes and latest up-to-date patterns. Regular dealers' price, 75c; Outlet Co.'s sale price

34c.

Men's and Young Men's latest and very nobblest fall style black and brown Stiff Hats, lined and trimmed with best silk braid; all sizes; regular dealers' price, $1.50; Outlet Co.'s sale price

79c.

Men's Pants

Men's Heavy Black Cheviot Pants, well made, of good material, just right for working in. All sizes, worth $1.75. Outlet sale price

69c.

Men's Extra Heavy Black Cheviot Pants; also a good working trouser, up-to-date style, excellent grade of goods, fast colors, strongly sewed; worth $2.75; Outlet sale price

98c.

Men's Extra Quality Fall and Winter Cheviots, in brown and grey effects, most all quiet shades, suitable for any occasion, good quality, properly cut and well put together; strong and good wearer; will suit any man who is a judge of values; easily worth $2.75; Outlet Co.'s price

$1.39

Men's Medium and Heavy Weight Fall and Winter Weight Pants, in Cassimeres, stripes and checks, all well made, custom tailor cut, hand sewed, riveted buttons, extra deep pockets, fancy lasting trimmed, all sizes, colors that never fade and goods that wear well. Very best quality wool. Worth $3.50. Now

$2.49

Men's and Young Men's Full Weight Overcoats, Top Coats and Box Coats.

Men's and Young Men's extra fine Kersey and Imported Melton Overcoats in all shapes and up-to-date styles, piped throughout with the finest silk and satin; every one guaranteed equal to the finest and best made custom made garment; very suitable for dress occasions; regular dealers' prices, $38 to $10; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$14.98

SPECIALS.

Men's all-wool Fleece Lined $1.50 Underwear, now	39c.
Men's 75c. Shirts,	23c.
Men's 35c. Socks,	7c.
Men's $1.50 Shirts,	69c.
$1.00 Whips,	7c.

Ladies' Capes and Cloaks

Thousands of Drummers' Samples, new fall Paris styles.

All $10 Coats marked $3.33
All $20 Coats marked $6.66

Mens' and Boys' Neckwear.

570 doz. Men's and Boys' handsome, up-to-date Silk and Satin Neckties in bows, club ties, four-in-hands and tecks regular 50c kind. Outlet sale price each

19c.

Boys' Long Pants

Boys' Heavy Black Cheviot Long Pants, extra well made, all sizes. Regular dealers' price, $1.25; Outlet Co.'s price

79c.

Boys' Latest Fall Style Brown Mixed CheviotPants, extra well made and guaranteed good wearers. All sizes. Regular Dealers' price, $2; Outlet Co.'s sale price

98c.

Special for this week.
500 All-wool Business Suits for only $2.45.

Gents' Shoe Department

Men's Genuine Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, all shape toes, solid leather guaranteed, all sizes; regular price, $1.75; Outlet sale price, per pair

98c.

Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, McKay sewed, in all shapes and styles and sizes, guaranteed strictly solid leather; worth $2.50; Outlet sale price, per pair

$1.19

James Means' genuine Calf Skin Shoes, double soles and waterproof, in lace and congress, in medium, narrow, and wide shape toes, smooth inner soles McKay sewed, every pair guaranteed; worth $3.00; Outlet sale price

$1.49

Men's genuine $3 Royal Shoe, calf skin and hand welt, white oak, tanned bottom, guaranteed smooth lined inner soles, every pair worth $3.00; Outlet sale price

$1.69

Douglass's French Calf Patent Leather Lace Shoes, in razor, round, and medium toes, Goodyear welt, worth $3.50; Outlet sale price

$1.97

Men's Suits

Men's and Young Men's Heavy Fall and Winter Suits, extra well made, in strong and serviceable Black and Blue Cheviots. These suits are intended for business purposes and as such are constructed on lines that will stand the strongest test the wearer can give them. The cut and fit is equal to that of the best; sold by regular dealers anywhere from $10 to $12.50; Outlet Co.'s sale

$2.98

Men's and Young Men's Heavy Fall and Winter Suits, made from fabrics that will stand hard knocks and rough usage, withal of stylish design, fashionable cut and make. The colors are medium and dark, fabrics in Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Black and Blue Cheviots, and will be sold by regular dealers later on for $10, sale price

$3.98

Men's and Young Men's latest fall and winter style, high grade, strictly all wool suits, lined and trimmed throughout with the very best material piped with silk and satin, all sizes, made by the best makers in America, guaranteed value, $22.50; sale price

$7.98

One lot of 580 Men's and Young Men's elegant made and trimmed Suits, lined throughout with the best silk and French-faced in all the popular styles. This suit is a world beater and must be seen to be appreciated, as we can give but a faint idea of the quality and make in printers' ink. Sold by regular dealers for $23; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$8.98

Men's and Young Men's Fall and Winter style, strictly all wool, worsted suits, in all the latest patterns and shades, all made by the men who make the fashions in Cutaways and Sacks, all sizes, guaranteed value $28, sale price

$11.98

Children's Suits

Children's Heavy Weight Winter Suits in Brown mixtures, with deep sailor and fancy braided collars. Ages 4 to 15. Regular dealers' price, $2.00; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$1.24.

Children's Fancy Cassimere Suits, Extra Heavy Weight, reefer style, in all shades and makes. Sizes 4 to 15. Regular dealers' price, $2.50; Outlet Co.'s price,

$1.49.

Children's Extra Heavy and Extra Well Made Black, Brown, Blue and Grey mixed, double-breasted Winter Suits, suitable for school, tough wearers. Every one guaranteed. Sizes 4 to 15. Regular dealers' price, $3.75; Outlet Co.'s sale price

$1.98.

Special for this week.
80 Finest English Melton Overcoats sold for $15. Your choice $13.50.

Our Fall Opening Sale has brought to our store thousands of people since Saturday. They were faces of pleased customers, faces glowing with satisfaction at the memory of money saved as well as the Glorious Bargains spread before them. Such Bargains as can be found here only. Bargains never dreamed of by the antique, fossilized, back numbers attempting to do business by methods that have been tried and found wanting.

The open, free-handed way in which we distribute these great values to our public, the freedom from all schemes, the snap, hustle, and the

Record-Breaking Low Prices Does It.

Record-Breaking Low Prices.

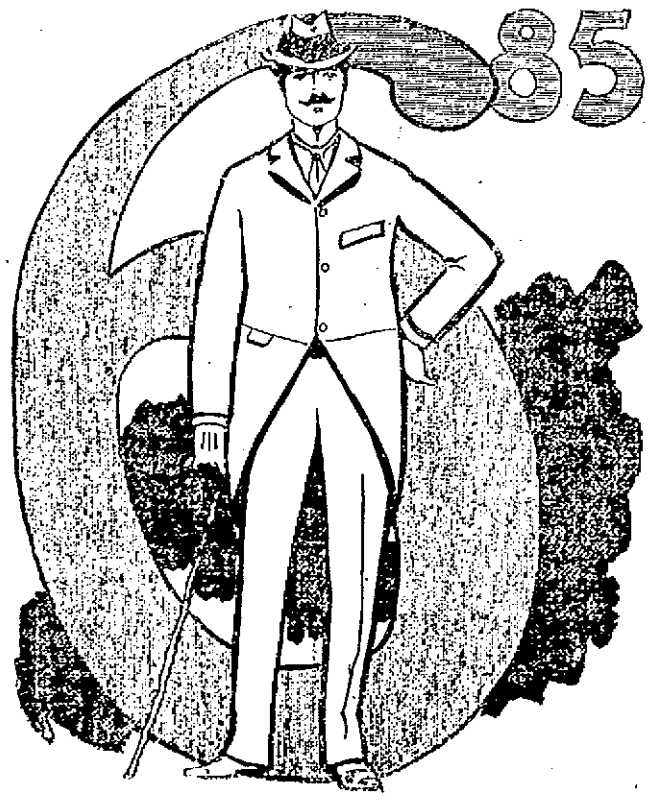
Have brought the wage earners of New England our way and we mean to keep them coming by the

Greatest Stock of Meritorious Merchandise.

At the lowest prices ever recorded in this country.

BEWARE!

All is not silver that shines. Here everything is open and above board.



Special for this week.
350 Finest English Clay Dress Suits usually sold at $25, your choice $6.85

Children's Suits

Thousands of pairs of Children's Knee Pants, all sizes, in extra Heavy Black Cheviots. No trash or Satinets. Every pair guaranteed good wearers. Regular dealers' price, 50c; Outlet Co.'s sale price

15c.

Hundreds of pairs of Children's Knee Pants in Extra Heavy and Extra Well Made Corduroy, Worsted Check, and Overplaids. All sizes. Regular dealers' price, 75c to $1.75; Outlet Co.'s sale price

39c.

Hundreds and Hundreds of Other Bargains.

MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET CO., 18 CENTRAL ST., LOWELL

THE LATEST STYLES FOR THE COOL WEATHER.

NEW FASHIONS

With Waistcoat Bodice.

An out door costume for serge, tweed goods, homespuns, faced cloth, or, in fact, any of the new woolens, with a waistcoat of plain faced cloth. The skirt, which use for lining and material, is the six-gore shape, measuring about 4½ yards at hem, and fitted without darts. Place front and back of pattern to a fold in material, to avoid seams when cutting out, the front side of back gore to selvedge, and the line of oblong holes running lengthways down side gore on exact straight of material, while at the back part of this gore a piece has to be joined on as round perforations indicate; the foot part would need interlining about 8 inches up with horsehair cloth, cut the same shape as the gores, and stitched in with seams of same.

The waist in front is fitted plain into band, also side gore as far as round perforation, from which it is eased, the

WITH BODICE-WAISTCOAT.

rest of waist being gathered into band, and the placket-hole could be formed at side or back, as preferred. The bodice is arranged with a fitted waistcoat, to be cut in plain cloth and lining, the darts of which stitch up; then arrange to hook down center, between two rows of closely-set small buttons. Over this open the bodice front, which has its dart stitched up independently of the waistcoat and then turns back to form the revers, the edge of which turn up and tack, and over this lay the material front facing, which cover with canvas, turn edge of material over on to same and tack, place down entire length of front, and machine. Now slip-stitch on the silk front facing, as corresponding perforations indicate, turn revers back and well press. Stitch back to round side piece, and next join on under arm side piece in usual way, in the center back a narrow lap being left, while the notches in basque part denote where to join on the circular-shaped basque, and which should be interlined with canvas or leno, lined silk or sarcenet, and stitched to the basque of bodice, as corresponding oblong perforations indicate; where this basque finishes, just below the revers, being sewn a button.

The neck is finished with a band collar of plain cloth, lined sarcenet, interlined canvas, while slip-stitched immediately below this at back is the roll collar, which cover with canvas, turn the edge of material over onto canvas and tack, and cover with a facing cut from same pattern, the edge of which turn in and slip-stitch down to collar itself, which joins to front of bodice, as corresponding notches indicate. Coat-shape upper and under sleeve use for lining and material.

A Dressy Gown.

A dressy gown for striped or plain serge, cachemire, alpaca, faced cloth, crepon goods, satin mery or brocaded goods, fitted in at the neck with plain soft silk or chiffon. The seven gore skirt is arranged for 42-inch goods, and measures 4⅝ yards around the hem, where it should be interlined nine inches deep with horsehair cloth, cut the

A DRESSY GOWN.

same shape as each gore and stitched in with each seam. The front is placed to a fold to avoid a seam, the front sides of each of the other gores placed to the selvedge, the front and two sides being shaped to the waist, and the back gore formed into a single pleat towards the back; then it folds under once at side, which covers where it joins to the side, thus forming a single box-pleat; and when the entire back is made up there are two box-pleats, between which the placket hole is formed down center back. The bodice has a lining front shaped by two darts, the pattern for which use for cutting left and right sides, and again use it for cutting left material front which make up with lining in the usual way, arranging center to hook.

The neck part of each front is filled in with a yoke of plain material, gathered round neck, along the shoulder, also across the figure, and with the fitted front hook down center. The right front is covered with the material front, slip-stitched plain to yoke, and joined in with right lining shoulder, armhole and side seam, the waist fulness being arranged in two single pleats either side to fall toward center. The left half of this front must be faced back on the wrong side with a piece of sarcenet or ribbon, round the top, along shoulder, also down the straight edge, where hooks are to be sewn on, so that after hooking fitted fronts down center this double-breasted part can hook over to the left side, where it is outlined with a frill of accordion-pleated chiffon, lace, lisse, &c., the square neck being outlined with passementerie. The two side pieces and French back are cut in lining and fancy silk, which make up together in the usual way, the pointed basque being faced up on the wrong side with sarcenet, and finished with a piece of folded ribbon, mitred front and back, and finished on the left side with a bow. The band collar cut in canvas, line sarcenet, and cover with the full collar of plain material, this being cut on the cross, and without a seam down front, then rucked round the band, to which is secured across back and round right front, but from center front across left side it must be left detached, and hooked at back, then finished at upper edge with a lace frill. The under sleeve is to be used for cutting lining and material, which tack and make up together; then cover lining upper with material upper, and stitch to under sleeve by the inner and outer seams, while elbow fulness in upper sleeve is gathered to space on under sleeve as notches show. Where the lining and material upper sleeves are cut up at the wrist, the material and lining edges are to be turned in together and slip-stitched down, the wrist being faced up on the wrong side, with sarcenet and edged with a lace frill, while shoulder fulness gathers to lining size.

A Six Gored Skirt.

A dressy model for serge, faced cloth, alpaca, cachmire, tweed goods, homespun, &c., or even canvas or grenadine, with a bodice of soft silk. The six-gore skirt, measuring 4½ yards at hem, would be used for lining and material, which make up together, interlining foot apart about eight inches up with horsehair cloth cut the same shape as the pattern to a fold in material to avoid seam, the front side of back gore to selvedge, and the line of oblong holes running lengthways down side gore on exact straight of material, to the back part of this gore a small piece having to be joined, as shown by the

A SIX-GORED SKIRT.

round perforations. The waist in front, also part of side gore as far as the round perforation, is fitted plain into the band, the remainder of side gore eased, while the back gore and center back are gathered, the placket-hole being formed on left side.

The bodice has a fitted lining front, the darts in which stitch up; then over this is arranged the full front, which fits plain in with the neck, shoulder and armhole of bodice, while the waist is gathered, this front fastening down center with hooks and eyes. The French back and two side pieces are used for lining and material, which make up together in usual way, the short basque being worn inside skirt, and the waist banded with ribbon, fastened on left side beneath a bow and long ends, which would be ornamented with a fancy buckle. The Zouave would be lined with silk or sarcenet, and interlined with leno, edged with a frill of silk, above which would be a border of passementerie. In cutting out avoid a seam down the back and front, then the back joins in with bodice neck, either shoulder, and upper part of each armhole. The front joins in with right half of neck, right shoulder, and top part of armhole, while the left half of the Zouave front is to be turned in singly around neck, along shoulder and armhole and faced in with a piece of ribbon or silk; and after hooking the bodice down the front, then bring the left half of the Zouave over, and hook it along left shoulder and to upper part of armhole, ornamenting it with three buttons to match skirt. The neck is finished with a band collar of canvas, covered with a full collar of soft silk, the front edge of which turn in either side, and gather to form a loop, then line sarcenet, and to the upper edge gather a frill of lace.

The London News, writing of the conference of the Anglican prelates recently held at Lambeth, says:

"Before the war of the American independence the American Episcopalians who were connected with the English church were never suffered to have a Bishop amongst them, but remained under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The rite of confirmation was unknown, and every candidate for ordination was obliged to travel to England. Out of fifty-two candidates who came from America for ordination in 1767, ten died on the voyage. At length, after the United States had been declared independent, Dr. Seabury was ordained Bishop of Connecticut by the Primus and Bishops of Scotland, the prelates of the English church having refused to consecrate him."

Collar of Silk.

This design shows for plaid or fancy woolens, tweed goods, mohair, striped or plain goods, &c., the collar being of silk, satin, or faced cloth. Use the five-gore skirt for cutting lining and material, which make up together, and in cutting out, place center-front to a fold, the front edge of back gore to selvedge, and the lengthway line of

WITH COLLAR OF SILK.

oblong perforations in side gore, on the straight of material, then join on a small gore to back part of side gore, as round holes show. The hem measures about 3¾ yards, and would be interlined all round about 8 inches up with real horsehair cloth, which cut the same shape as each gore and stitch in with each seam.

The front waist is shaped to the figure, also front part of side gore to perforation, beyond which the remainder of side gore is eased over hips, and back gore made into a box pleat, forming two box-pleats at back when the skirt is made up, divided by the placket-hole. The coat fastens single-breasted with one row of small buttons, and is fitted in front with one dart, the lining and material being cut alike and made up together, all edges machine-stitched, and either hip trimmed with a machine-stitched pocket flap of plain material, while one front is trimmed with a breast pocket flap to correspond. The small lap in center of back would have lining and material edges turned in together and machine stitched, between the round side piece and back, the fulness in the basque part being pleated underneath towards back.

The neck is finished with a roll-over collar of plain material, which line sarcenet, interline firm canvas, machine stitch at edge, place neck of jacket between upper edges of collar, and fell same down either side. With this jacket is intended to be worn a linen collar and front. The sleeve lining and material are cut alike, made up together, and the wrist twice machine-stitched, the shoulder fulness being arranged in two single downward pleats either side of the center, bringing a double box-pleat on top.

For Plaids or Tweeds.

Suitable for plaid, chequered or fancy woolens, serge, tweed, alpaca, faced cloth, coating, &c., the collar being faced with silk, satin, velvet or moire. The five-gore skirt measures 4 yards round hem, and would be used for cutting lining and material, which make up together, and interline foot part all round about eight inches up with real horsehair cloth, cut the same shape as each gore and stitched in with each seam. The front is cut without a seam down center, the front edge of side and back gores being placed to selvedge, then a small gore joined to back part of side gore, as perforations show. The front is shaped at the waist, side gore fitted with one dart, and back gathered, the placket-hole being arranged in center of back or on left side

FOR PLAIDS OR TWEEDS.

as preferred.

The coat fastens invisibly, single-breasted under a fly lap, the upper part being ornamented with a mitred strap of double material, machine-stitched and fastened to coat by means of buttons and buttonholes, while on either hip is a machine-stitched pocket-flap. Just beyond the front edge a row of machine-stitching is run in, the basque being machine-stitched, also the small wrap in center of back, while between the round side piece and back the superfluous fulness in the basque is made into a single pleat underneath to fall towards the back, which pleat well press.

The wide collar joins to the back of the neck, as one notch shows, and would be lined with sarcenet, interlined canvas and machine stitched, over this being arranged the satin or velvet collar, lined sarcenet, interlined canvas. The sleeve is machine-stitched just above wrist in lieu of a cuff, where it should be faced up with canvas to give it the necessary firmness, the shoulder fulness being formed into two single pleats either side of center. The lining and material for this coat would be cut alike and made up separately, then lining slip-stitched in so as to hide the turnings.

Smart for Street Wear.

A stylish design for alpaca, cachemire, faced cloth, canvas, plain or fancy silk, &c. The six-gore skirt, measuring 4½ yards at hem, would be used for lining and material, and made up together. Interlining foot apart about 9 inches up with horsehair cloth, cut the same shape as gores, and stitched in with seams. Place center of front and back to a fold in material to avoid seam, the side of back gore to selvedge, and the line of oblong holes, running lengthways down the side gore, on exact straight of material, while on to the back part of side gore a small piece has to be joined as shown by the round perforations. The foot of skirt is trimmed with narrow braid, immediately below which is arranged fancy braid, put on as illustrated, the trimming line being indicated on pattern by round perforations, while carried entirely around skirt is a border of the fancy braid.

The front, also front part of side gore as far as round as perforation, are fitted plain into the band, the remainder of side gore eased, while the back

FOR STREET WEAR.

gore, also the back itself, are gathered into the band, the placket-hole being formed on left side. The fitted lining bodice would have the front darts stitched up, then join on the side pieces and back, but leave the shoulder seams undone for the present. Cover with the material front and back, which can be of chiffon, muslin, silk, satin, &c., and which cut without a seam down back, and stitch back and front, together by the under arm seam. Gather the neck and shoulders which draw up to lining size and tack to same, also round armhole, and gather waist, back and front on to lining, hooking fronts down center. The Zouave is to be cut without a seam down the back, and stitched to the front by the under-arm seam, then tack to armhole of bodice, also shoulder and neck, while now the shoulder seam can be stitched, thus fixing lining, material, and Zouave shoulder all firmly together. Zouave can be lined with silk.

The short basque is worn inside skirt and the waist banded with ribbon, tied at back in a smart bow, or fastened beneath a rosette. Coat-shaped sleeve, the under of which use for cutting both lining and material. Cover lining upper with material upper, the shoulder fulness of which gather to lining size. Stitch upper and under together by inner and outer seams, where the fulness at elbow in upper sleeve between the two notches is to be gathered to corresponding space on under sleeve. Face up wrist with sarcenet, and finish with the braid trimming.

A Japanese Tooth Paste.

The following Japanese-English advertisement of a tooth paste recently appeared in a Japanese paper: "In the East there was no good sanitary tooth paste that was sure to cure and safe to use, so our company resolved to prepare a good natured paste and successed. The efficiencies of this paste are as following: Firstly, to strengthen and preserve the nature of the tooth; Secondly, to tight the tooth with thingams. Thirdly, to defend a hemonhage arisen by frictrir. Fourthly, to take away the offensive smell of the mouth. Fiftly, to difend the putrification of tooth and so prevent the carious one. Any one who uses this paste will certainly discover that it is of avery wor drful and vluable nature by his practice. T use this paste it is necessary to vinse the mouth will wallr aftr sabling the tooth carefully by the tooth brush."

In the Dutch army a man must be able to swim as well as to fight. Moreover, if he is in the cavalry he must have a horse which will take a river as easily as a hunter takes a fence. Swimming manoeuvers are part of the regular drills nowadays. Collapsible canvas boats, manned by a few oarsmen, lead the horses, so that they do not attempt to land on stone quays and other difficult points. The men swim across with their horses and on them. They swim in swimming costume and in all the accoutrements of war. There are few nautical emergencies for which the Dutch army is not prepared. Some of the officers have even reached that degree of proficiency that not only their horses and kits cross the rivers with them, but their very pet dogs sit upon their shoulders and are borne over also.

A Novel Panel.

The panel in this case is intended for a dining or bedroom and will screen the heater from sight. With a pretty design in the center it will be an or-

A NOVEL PANEL EFFECT.

nament to the room. Then to add to its usefulness a stand is built one side of which moves with the end-piece of the screen. This is intended for hardy plants, books or ornaments.

Funeral Trolley Cars.

The funeral trolley car has been steadily making its way, and its general adoption promises to be not long deferred. An improved car, made for service in Cincinnati, is an elaborate development of the original form. It is solid black in color, with gold leaf distributed throughout to relieve the somberness of tone. It is about 20 feet long, with a vestibule in front to hold the casket. In general design and size this vestibule much resembles the box of a hearse, placed crosswise of the car. The opening is at the side of the car, and the casket is shut off from the view of those within the car. In the inner apartment there is room for about twenty passengers. In the case of a largely attended funeral, another ordinary car could be added, which would hold from thirty to fifty people, and would greatly reduce the expense, besides obviating a great deal of the delay incident to the use of carriages. To be able to hire such a car instead of a hearse, and the number of mourning carriages ordinarily necessary, is an immense boon to people with limited means. In Cincinnati, for instance, a hearse costs $8, and five carriages, which would be necessary to carry twenty people, would cost $4 each, or $20, making $28. This item should now be reduced by at least one-half. While in this country the street car would probably not be looked upon as meeting the requirements of a great public funeral, in the City of Mexico all the attendants at state obsequies travel to and from the cemetery in street cars, and while the funeral procession is in progress all the other traffic on the line is stopped.—

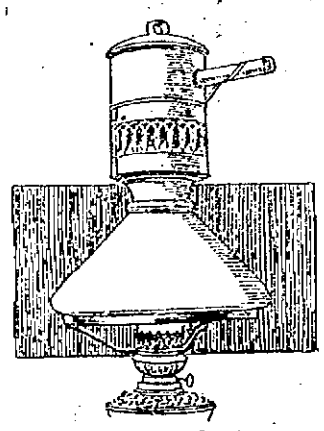
The Jews In Palestine.

The Rev. J. L. Hetfeld, a converted Jewish rabbi, says that there are now three times as many Jews in Palestine as returned with Ezra and Nehemiah.

"The Jews," he says, "will soon erect a temple in Jerusalem, and will establish the sacrifices of old. I received a letter from my home a short time ago in which they tell me of a meeting with an English lady, who was studying art and sculpture in Milan. She said that while in Milan she entered one of the largest workshops and saw there a magnificent pillar. She asked them about it and they told her that it was for the new temple of Jerusalem. In Rome she also saw another pillar which was being finished for the temple. It may be possible that some of the influential Jews are quietly preparing for the erection of this temple. The time is fast approaching when Palestine will be wholly populated by the Jews. The Sultan is in dire straits for money, and may sell the country to them at any time. When that comes to pass, I believe that the ten tribes of Israel will be gathered there from all parts of the world.'

The Lightning Cook Stove.

A bright Berlin inventor has designed a new lamp chimney to which a little alcohol stove is adjustable. It is



A LIGHTNING COOK STOVE.

said to work perfectly, allowing enough air to escape at the side, to prevent smoking or the diffusion of alcohol or oil odor. It will heat a quart of water in less than three minutes.

Lost Mines.

There is a tradition in New Mexico that many mines once freely worked have been lost. There is another tradition that many springs have been lost and it is understood that the losses of both mines and springs are brought about by the Indians. New Mexico is supposed once to have been much more attractive than it is now. The Pueblo Indians arose in revolt on the first full moon of August, 1680. When they had driven the Spaniards down into Old Mexico they set to work to change the conditions so that there should should be little temptation to reconquer New Mexico.

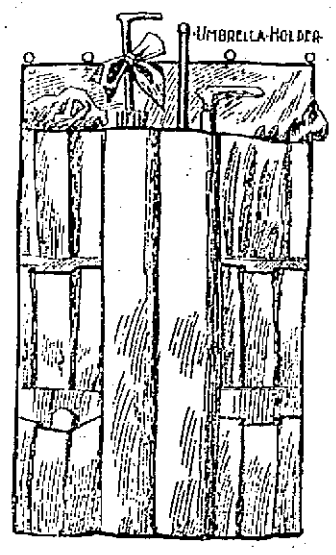
The greatest financial genius of the Rothschild family, though there have been many of great talent, was Nathan Mayer, of the second generation, who established the house of H. J. Rothschild & Co., in 1798, in London. He flew to the stars and groveled in the mud for money. He welcomed all transactions, big or little, wherewith to turn the banker's penny. He was the most daring speculator of his time on the stock exchange, and the most successful. He had carrier pigeons and fast sailing boats to bring him the earliest news from the war centers of Europe, and so help him to manipulate stocks. He followed Wellington's army to Waterloo in person and had relays of swiftest horses and a fast yacht lying in the harbor at Ostend. So he arrived at the London stock exchange after the battle twelve hours ahead of any public announcement of the victory, and made $25,000,000 by one of the most tremendous series of speculations in history. In 1810, when the Duke of Wellington, then commanding in Spain, drew on the English government for $15,000,000, and the English treasury was short, Nathan bought the drafts at a big discount and at once sent the money. The stories about this remarkable man are almost endless and show how strangely he was alike equal to the most tremendous schemes and the pettiest tricks of avarice.—Harper's Round Table.

"Small Potatoes."

I heard a story the other day, says a writer in the Washington Post, from Kennebunkport, that remote Maine village, which Assistant Postmaster General Heath declares is the only summer resort in New England worth while. A certain man up there bought an old farm, and having removed the grave stones from the ancient burying grounds on it, proceeded to plow up the spot with the intention of making small potatoes of the ancestors of some of Maine's first families. The first families protested against the desecration, and demanded that the stones be restored. The new owner was obliging, but he was—well, he was a Maine Yankee, and he didn't mean to give up his potato field, so he set the stones up as a sort of fence about his field. They made a very good fence, the first families were satisfied, and the potato crop was one of the largest in the state.

An Umbrella Holder.

The device for holding umbrellas can be made of leather or of canvas and meets a great need in the household. In the first place it will create a definite place for canes and umbrellas and



UMBRELLA HOLDER.

secondly it will keep the umbrella silk from getting dust and half-worn. Pockets at the sides are intended for riding gloves.

Strangers.

"It is a familiar saying," said a New Yorker, "that people may live next door to each other in New York and never know each other at all, and it's quite true. And the same is true also of people living in even closer proximity in flats. I have lived for years in a flat and have never known even by sight the people living above or below me. In the case of a flathouse, however, you are pretty sure to learn the names of the tenants. You hear them spoken in the elevator shaft by the grocer and the butcher, or you may see them yourself on the letter boxes in the vestibule of the building; but that in most cases would be as far as your acquaintance would proceed. I did once become acquainted with my neighbor in the floor below, but it was by chance and in Yokahoma.

"'Your name is familiar,' I said to him.

"'And yours to me,' said he; and when we came to compare notes we found that they had become so through the names on the letter boxes in the flathouse at eleven hundred and 'leventy-leven West 'Leventy-leventh street, New York, where we both lived.

"For years we had lived only fifteen feet apart, but we became acquainted 10,000 miles away."—New York Sun.

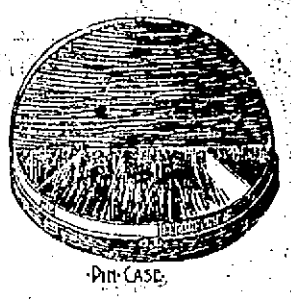
"Was that mind reader able to read your thoughts?"

"No. I fooled him by thinking in French, and my French is perfectly awful, you know."—Truth.

HOUSEHOLD.

A Needle Case.

This is a new idea for the orderly woman. It is made of fine Russian leather rather harder than that used



PIN CASE.

for pocketbooks, and the parts are prettily divided off for all kinds of pins, hair pins and little toilet necessities.

Gen. Robinson's Story.

General Robertson tells a story of the late General Benjamin F. Butler, which is new to me, and as the old hero himself told it to General Robertson it may be new to you as well. It happened one time when General Butler was in Portland. A great reception had been arranged in his honor, and the largest hall in town was engaged to hold it in. The place was lavishly decorated, and one white muslin banner especially attracted the general's attention. On it was painted in large black letters:

"General Benjamin F. Butler, the hero of Five Forks."

And beneath the big letters somebody had written:

"And goodness only knows how many spoons."—Washington Post.

The Negro and the Flying Machine.

A Georgia man who had made a flying machine offered a negro $10 to make a trial trip in it.

The negro agreed, got in position, and he and the machine were hoisted by block and tackle about thirty feet from terra firma.

When the rope was loosened the machine took a sudden slanting course toward earth and plunged into an adjacent mill pond.

It disappeared with the negro beneath the water, while the terrified inventor stood shrieking for assistance.

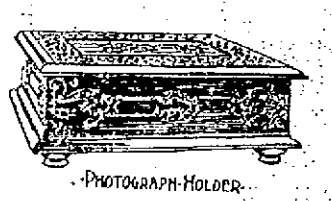
Presently the negro's head bobbed up serenely, and he struck out for dry land. On arriving his first spluttered words were:

"Marse John, why didn't you tell dat fool thing wher ter light?"

French authorities say that the intensity of the electric light used on men-of-war has caused eye complaints among the sailors, some of which have led to complete blindness. Gray and blue eyes are more likely to be affected than brown eyes. The eye troubles are due not only to the intensity of the light, but also, it is said by some, to the action of the ultra-violet rays. The interposition between the eye and the light of uranium glass or of other transparent substances is recommended as a preventive of the evil. Dark blue glasses are now used by the French sailors.

The Photograph Holder.

When this is made of ebony with solid silver ornamentation its beauty is doubly enhanced. Of course, it can be made much cheaper, and birds-eye ma-

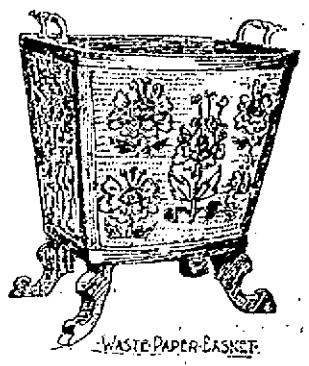


PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

ple and aluminum make a very effective showing. The arrangement of the interior provides for cabinet and smaller photographs. These cases are much in vogue now, albums being out of fashion. In many families a case is kept expressly for photographs of the immediate members, showing them at various ages.

A Waste Paper Basket.

The Empire style of needle work will greatly beautify this quaintly-shaped basket. The basket itself should be made of thin red mahogany and the cloth pattern will be found easy of ad-



WASTE PAPER BASKET.

justment to the side. To add to the effectiveness of the needle work design the other three sides can be prettily hand-painted, and a waste-paper basket will then be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

A Scotsman has constructed a bicycle which he can take apart and carry into a train after having folded it within the space occupied by three umbrellas, and tie it up in a shawl strap.

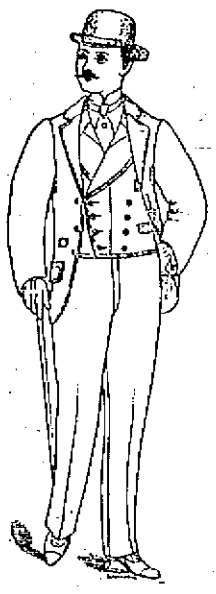
FALL OPENING!

Lowell's Leading Clothing Store

The Finest Assortment in Lowell.

TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

The Best Variety in Lowell.



Gentlemen's Fall and Winter Suits

SUITS FOR BUSINESS.

Sack Suits in Scotch Cheviots, in Checks, Plaids and Stripes, also Worsted, Cheviots, Serges and Cassimeres in such a vast variety of styles it is impossible to give you an idea without an inspection of our Suit Department. Prices range from $8 to $25 a suit and at the popular prices of $15, $18, $20 and $22, we can please the most fastidious.

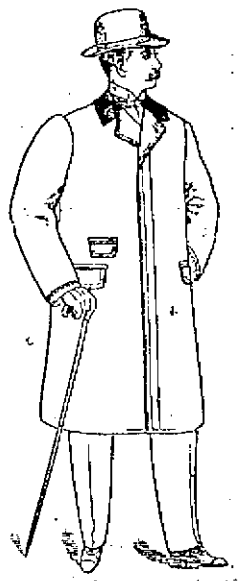
SPECIAL MENTION is called to our Continental Rough Blue Serge Suit in single and double-breasted Sacks as it is a marvel at the price we offer them at **$12** A SUIT.

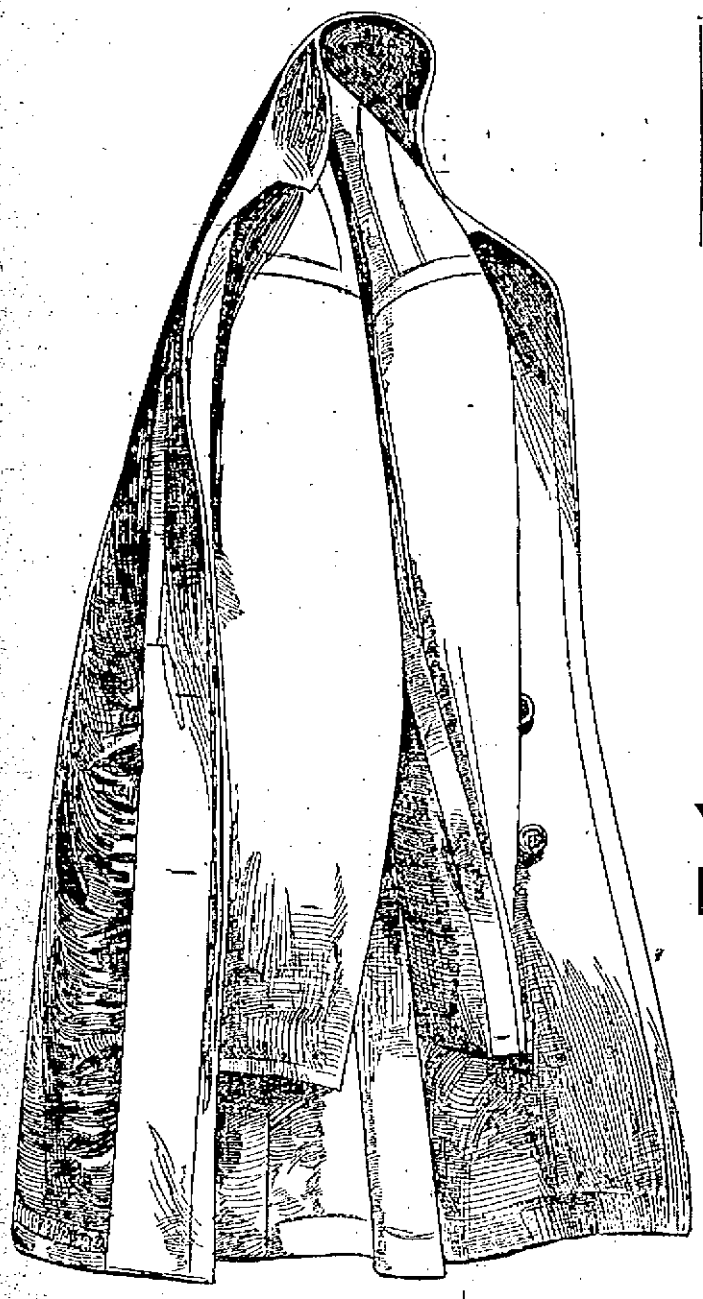
Gentlemen's Fall and Winter Suits

SUITS FOR DRESS.

Three-button Cutaway and Single and Double-Breasted Sack Suits shown in fine Black Clay Worsteds and English Worsteds.

BLACK CLAY WORSTED SUITS, made from fast black all-wool heavy-weight Clay Worsteds, fine Serge or Italian linings. First class trimmings. Made in single-breasted, round corner Sack, 3-button cutaway frock and double-breasted sack styles, in regular stout, and slim sizes. This particular lot, we believe, is equal in every respect to any $15 Suit shown in this city. Special price is **$10** A SUIT.





THE FINEST ARRAY OF OVER-COATS TO BE FOUND IN LOWELL.

We have always stood at the head of the Overcoat trade and our winter stock is now ready. Buy now while the stock is complete. Our stock of high-grade Overcoats in Meltons, Kerseys, Chinchillas and Beavers includes everything one could ask for, and in these lines we compete successfully with the best custom work at prices $18, $20, $22, $25. We show just as complete a variety at $10, $12 and $15.

Genuine Heavy Weight Covert Cloth Top Coats

We shall sell one hundred more of those Genuine Covert Cloth Overcoats—the sensation of the trade—made both lined and Fancy Back Skeletons, worth $20 to $22, we shall sell this week at **$15.00**

Young Men's Fine Kersey Box Overcoats,

Another special is our short Box Overcoat, with strap seams, in a fine Kersey, with collar of the same, a regular $20 garment, at

$15.00

It's the Winner

STYLE 1919.

The Great $2.00 Hat

Has all the characteristics of a $3 Hat and is the leading Hat for Fall.

STYLE 1919 DOES IT.
OUR HAT BUSINESS IS DOUBLING.
STYLE 1919 PLEASES.
STYLE 1919 IS THE HAT.

We can interest you in your Fall Hat and save you 25 cents to $1.00. Latest shapes in Fall Hats,

$1.00 $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3

Novelties in Children's Suits.

We have today a complete assortment Juvenile Suits, including Juniors, Vestee Suits and Sailors.

No concern in the city shows so many exclusive styles.

THE BOY PROOF SUIT

We offer today one hundred Boy Proof Suits.

The Celebrated Rugby Suit

Ages 6 to 16 years, double seat and knees, and guaranteed not to rip—

$5.00 A SUIT.

All the new things in Rough Cheviots and smooth face goods for Young Men now ready.

If you wish to feel right—Dress right—Buy at the right place—At the right prices—We are the people to do you good.

TALBOT CLOTHING COMPANY

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